Weather

Sharp, cold weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 42.8 and the minimum 16.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 47.8 and 28.9.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2558 VOL IP. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 己未年十一月十六日 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1920 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

U.S. OFFICIALS SEIZE 1,300 REDS IN RAIDS IN 33 CITIES!

STEPS TAKEN AT PARIS TO EXPEL TURKS FROM EUROPE

Capital To Be Removed Either To Brusa Or Konia

WAIT ON GERMANS

Arrangements Are Going Forward For Signing Of Protocol

BERLIN IS WARNED

Note Says Soldiery In Upper Silesia Is Too Numerous

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December 31.—The French papers state that it is certain that the Turkish capital will be removed either to Brusa or to Konia, which means that the Allies will carry out the plan agreed upon in January, 1917, for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe.

Word From Berlin Awaited On Signing Of Protocol

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 3.—Neither the Supreme Council nor the technical Commissions met yesterday. No reply has yet been received from Berlin regarding the signing of the Protocol.

M. Dufasta handed the German Delegation a note calling attention to the excessive numbers of German soldiery in Upper Silesia. Apart from the troops brought back from the Baltic Provinces including the notorious "Iron Division," powerful military organisations have been created under the guise of "Special Gendarmerie" or "Civil Guards."

These organisations are all the more dangerous because the Germans propose to maintain them after the regular troops have been withdrawn from Upper Silesia. The Supreme Council has informed Germany that these measures are in contradiction to the provisions of the Peace Treaty.

POLES AT MEETING

The Polish Delegates, headed by M. Patek, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will today hold their first conference here with the German Delegates, probably under Herr von Simson. The object of the negotiations, which were begun in Berlin, is to settle the final arrangements for the transfer by Germany to Poland of authority in East and West Prussia.

LEROND REPORTS

Paris, January 4.—General Lerond yesterday gave the Supreme Council a detailed report of the results of the conferences between his commission and the German technical Commission under Herr von Simson, regarding the transfer of the administration of the plebiscite areas to the Allies. Herr von Simson, it appears, declared that the measures proposed by the Allies differed considerably from those agreed upon by the Berlin Government and the German delegates have had to submit the Allies' views to their government. It may therefore still be some days before the pourparlers are completed.

ARRANGE REPARATION

The Supreme Council took cognisance of a report on the exodus of the population of South Russia before the advance of the Bolsheviki. The report lays stress on the necessity of taking measures to organise the evacuation of the inhabitants without delay.

The Supreme Council meets tomorrow (Monday) morning, when the arrangements for the surrender of harbor material by Germany will probably be discussed, inter alia.

The Polish delegation under M. Patek yesterday conferred with the German delegation under Herr von Simson, the meeting being held under the presidency of General Lerond. It was at the request of the Warsaw Government that the negotiations (re-

(Continued on Page 4)

May Succeed King Victor Emmanuel

Duke of Aosta.

The Duke of Aosta, cousin of the Italian King, is spoken of as his successor should political unrest in Italy bring about a change in Government.

The Duke of Aosta was born in 1869. He was the eldest son of Prince Amadeo. A kingly crown twice passed the young man by. In 1873 his father was for a time King of Spain. When that hope of a royal inheritance was gone it was generally believed that the young Duke would succeed to the throne of Italy.

The Duke of Aosta was in the line of the Italian succession. That fact may have secured for him the hand of Princess Helene of Orleans, daughter of the Comte de Paris.

In 1895 the Duke of Aosta and the Princess Helene were married. Not long after that, to the surprise of Europe, the Prince of Naples took a wife, who brought him an heir to the throne.

LANTERNS LIGHT TOWN HALL WHEN GOBS ENTERTAIN

Sailors Convert Formal Ball Into Barn Dance When Lights Go Out

TWELVE HUNDRED ATTEND

Men From Four Warships Unite In Entertaining People Of Shanghai

American sailors on four warships in the harbor entertained the ladies of Shanghai at the Town Hall last night with a ball that was unique in many ways. Even the electric light company broke down its plant for their convenience and allowed them to change the formal function, as originally planned, into an old fashioned barn dance in a hall illuminated by lanterns.

When the combined band and orchestra of the flagship South Dakota struck up the "Moonlight Blues" just before 10 o'clock, every electric light in the Settlement south of Peking Road took a vacation.

TWELVE HUNDRED ATTEND

Twelve hundred merrymakers at the Town Hall, where the gobs were entertaining, thought the sudden darkness was part of the program. But when it was discovered that the lighting plant had broken down the sailors immediately stirred themselves into action and, obtaining from various sources some 50 lanterns, announced that the festivities would continue.

The effect was unique and created much merriment, particularly when the band played "I'm Yours With Love and Kisses," "Tell Me Why" and "Somebody's Waiting For Me."

COMMITTEE HEADS

Under the direction of F. C. Smith, chief electrician, as head of the executive committee, P. Kneeter, chairman of the arrangement committee; H. Schwind blacksmith, chairman of the reception committee; E. Moore chief machinists mate, chairman of the floor committee; M. N. Smith, chief quartermaster, chairman of the decoration committee; W. G. Daniel, chief commissary steward, chairman of the refreshment committee; W. L. Ledin, chief printer, chairman of the program committee and I. M.

(Continued on Page 3)

Bolsheviki Spread Creed Among Hangchow Chinese In Effort To Get Members

Remarkable Document Calls For Equality Of Men, Destruction Of Caste, Free Love And Escape From Family Life

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Hangchow, January 3.—There have been whisperings for more than a year of the activity in Hangchow of certain groups of Bolshevistic tendencies. These groups are said to exist entirely among the intellectuals of the city.

Recently an officer of the Students' Union stated that an effort had been made by certain men in the city to use the Students' Union as an agency for propagating socialistic doctrines, but that the students had refused to lend their aid to such a propaganda. A more tangible evidence of the existence and aims of this movement has just come to light, however, in a document which is being privately circulated in the city. A rough translation of it is given below. It is written in vulgate Chinese.

AIMS SET FORTH

Articles of the Bands for the Reconstruction of Life.

I. The bands have their origin in a desire of individuals mutually to supervise, stimulate, encourage and help each other; on the one hand in fighting against the old social order; and on the other hand in building up a new society.

II. The bands shall stir up spirit and emphasise reality; they shall be without name and without constitution.

III. The bands shall make their creed their foundation, and anyone who embraces this creed will be regarded as a member of the bands without reference to differences in nation, race, name, occupation, or age; there shall be no differences in rank of officers and members; and there shall be no procedure for receiving or for dismissing members.

IV. The work of the bands shall all be according to the free co-operation and promotion of their individual members; it shall be neither fixed nor forced.

V. Their creed shall be only in conformity with liberty and nature; so that those embracing it shall do so purely from their individual consciences; and they shall be absolutely free from coercion. Its seven articles of faith shall be as follows:

"WORLD LANGUAGE"

1. The written language shall use the colloquial speech. Later this may be changed for a "world language," or for the most universally used foreign language. In writing quotation marks shall be used and the system of horizontal writing; the Western calendar shall be used; in writing time 24 hours shall be used; in writing numerals the Arabian figures shall be used. In designating oneself one shall use only a name and shall not use a surname. In designating others one shall use only "sien sen" (teacher or mister) and shall use no designations of kinship.

2. The bands shall concentrate all their strength on their own aims. They shall make no relationships with other doctrines or organisations. Their principles shall be sincerity; straightforward speech, and straightforward conduct without ceremony and without deceit; love; the doing away with anger, hate, malice, temper, envy, and jealousy; fortitude; zeal.

3. Anti-gambling; anti-vice; anti social life such as the giving of presents and feasts and other empty forms of social intercourse; anti-smoking; anti-wine; anti-meat eating; anti-use of sedan chairs, rickshas, or servants.

4. Not to be an official, a government employe, a soldier, policeman, parliamentarian, politician, capitalist, or religionist.

5. Each day to do three things:—(1) Work in agriculture, industry or other forms of manual labor profitable to life. (2) Study. To study all through life helpful knowledge. To study at least one of the following foreign languages—German, English, or French. (3) Education. Literature, schools, and social education shall all be promoted.

6. To escape from the family there shall be four methods:—(1) Not to live with father, mother, or brothers. (2) Those who have already married wives shall provide them a means of livelihood; but aside from love each shall be free and independent, and the name and

(Continued on Page 3)

'Dearest Nicky' Letters Reveal Kaiser's Motives

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—The Morning Post is publishing the series of famous "Dearest Nicky" letters from the ex-Kaiser to the late Tsar from the time of the latter's accession in 1894 until 1914. The letters are couched in affectionate terms and are all written in English, and facsimiles are reproduced. The letters show that the ex-Kaiser's object was to embroil Russia and Japan, in which he succeeded and after that to bring about a quarrel between England and France. Meanwhile Germany would have been enabled to create a huge fleet, strengthen her army, and have the world at her mercy.

The first instalment of the series of letters from the ex-Kaiser to the late Tsar which is published in the Morning Post today includes one dated April 2, 1895, which is of particular interest to the Far East. The ex-Kaiser writes in this letter:

"I shall certainly do all in my power to keep Europe quiet and guard the rear for Russia, so that nobody shall hamper your action towards the Far East. For that is clearly the great task of Russia in the future, to cultivate the Asian continent, and defend Europe from the inroads of the great Yellow race. In this you will always find me on your side, ready to help you as best I can.

"I shall with interest await the further development of our action and hope that just as I will gladly help you to settle the question of eventual annexations of portions of territory for Russia, you will kindly see that Germany may also be able to acquire a port somewhere where it does not gene you."

London, January 2.—In further letters from the ex-Kaiser to the late Tsar dated September 26 and October 25, 1895, published in the Morning Post today the former indulges in a diatribe against the French whom he accuses of Chauvinism and Imperialism remarking, "God knows I have done all in my power to preserve European peace but if France goes on violating all the rules of peace, one fine day, dearest Nicky, you will find yourself, nolens volens, embroiled in the most horrible war Europe ever saw. If you are allied with the French, keep the damned rascals in order. The curse of God has stricken that people for ever."

The ex-Kaiser referring to British foreign policy says, "The British seem to have some idea or other of changing their policy in the Mediterranean, for two days ago Malet paying a farewell visit at our Foreign Office used the most blustering words about Germany behaving badly to England in Africa, that it would not stand it any longer and that after buying off the French by concessions in Egypt they were at liberty to look after us. He was even so undiplomatic as to utter the word war,' saying that even England would not shrink from making war upon me if we did not knock down in Africa.

"I made answer to the effect that the British were not only making themselves ridiculous in this case but obnoxious to everybody, and that if they got into trouble with anybody else I should not move a Pomeranian grenadier to help them. I suppose that will cool them."

VOTERS ROLL FOR CHINESE IS SUGGESTED BY JAMIESON

British Consul Proposes Mixed Committee To Devise Procedure

MEETING IS HELD

Request For Chinese Advice On 1920 Budget Is Renewed

PROPOSAL MADE

Chinese To Demand Six Members Of Council; Fear Japanese Vote

To give Chinese ratepayers more voice in the government of the Settlement, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, British Consul-General yesterday suggested that a committee of Chinese and foreigners be named to propose means whereby a Chinese electors roll may be established.

The suggestion and a renewal of the proposal made by Sir Everard Fraser in August of 1919 for the appointment of two Chinese advisors to the finance committee of the Council were advanced yesterday to Chinese leaders who were in conference with Mr. Jamieson at the British Consulate.

The conference comes on the eve of the beginning of tax collections in the Settlement. The Chinese have already announced that they will not pay the rates. The Municipal Council held a meeting yesterday but nothing was given out for publication. It is believed that the Council will take a firm stand in the matter of rate payments.

ASK MORE CONCESSIONS

Chinese leaders in the agitation for active participation of the Settlement affairs will ask greater concession than those made in the proposals of the British Consul-General, it is understood.

On good authority it was stated last night that Chinese will demand an advisory Council of six to work with the present Municipal Council, the Chinese Council to have full power in matters affecting Chinese. A further conference with Mr. Jamieson is anticipated.

While members of the delegation who saw the British Consul-General refuse to give out for publication what their counter-proposals are as a body, it is learned they will ask for early and direct action to hasten the day when Chinese in the Settlement may enjoy suffrage.

The concensus of opinion seems to favor an advisory council of six whose voice shall be final in all affairs concerning the Chinese. The function of the body, they say, should not be limited to the scope of municipal finance, but should be extended to all municipal matters.

MAY MAKE VOTERS' ROLL

As to the question of the selection of a joint committee to devise means whereby a Chinese electors' roll may be established, the leaders say that the ratepayers should have nothing to do with it. On the other hand, the body should be appointed by the Chinese authorities in conjunction with the Consular Body.

This committee should revise the whole of the Yangkingpang Land Regulations and submit

(Continued on Page 4)

But What Is Time!

Monday night is a wonderful night in THE CHINA PRESS office.

And so the Municipal electric power and lights had to go out at 9:22.

And at 9:23 they came in and said that all the machines were stopped so they couldn't set any type. So we got some candles and were able to write up the news but couldn't start the machinery with the candles.

We had to wait till 1:22 o'clock this morning.

And then all the printers, who are Chinese, came in and said that they would do the best they could with only a little time to go before press time.

And here it is.

We thank you.

Major-Gen. Leonard Wood Will Run For Presidency

MAJ. GEN LEONARD WOOD. ©PACH. BROS.

Former Rough Rider Third Man To Throw His Hat In The Ring---Senators Poindexter And Hardin Ready For G.O.P. Race

(*Reuter's Service*)

Peirre, South Dakota, December 31.—Major General Leonard Wood has formally announced that he proposes to stand as Republican candidate for the Presidency.

General Wood, always a close friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt, long before the United States entered the war preached the doctrine of preparedness. He was in command during the war at Camp Funston where there were fewer courts-martial and better discipline than in any of the other cantonments on either side of the water.

On May 8, 1898, he was the commanding colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry ("Rough Riders.") On July 8 of the same year he was appointed brigadier-general for his services at the Guanimas and San Juan Hill.

In March, 1898, he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished conduct in the campaign against the Apache Indians in 1886 while serving as medical and line officer of the Captain Lawton expedition.

He was Military Governor of Cuba from December 12, 1899, until the transfer of the government of Cuba to the Republic of Cuba, May 20, 1902 and from July, 1903 until April 1906, when he was made commander of the Philippines Division he was Governor of Moro Province. In Republican ranks he is believed to hold the strongest chance for the candidacy, a recent poll by a Cincinnati newspaper selecting him to lead the G.O.P. in the next election

General Wood's action in throwing his hat in the presidential ring makes the third man to announce his race for the candidacy.

On November 22 Senator Harding of Ohio informally announced his candidacy and permitted his advisers to say he would be a candidate at the Presidential primaries in Ohio on April 27. His announcement, coming after he had declared that he had no ambitions for the Presidency, was taken to have much political significance. By many it was alleged to be the first of a series of moves to put favorite sons in the field to prevent General Wood gaining too much headway in his candidacy, which was reported to be increasing in strength through a well-organised committee. The Republican organisation in Ohio gave Senator Harding its unanimous endorsement.

Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington recently announced that he would try for the Republican nomination also.

WILSON ISSUES CALL FOR LEAGUE COUNCIL TO MEET

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 4.—The Chicago Tribune states that Mr. Wallace, the United States Ambassador here has received advices from Washington to the effect that President Wilson will call the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, even if the Senate has not ratified the Peace Treaty, because the terms of the treaty provide that the President shall take the initiative in convoking the Council of the League.

Republicans To Question Presidential Candidates

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 1.—The intention of all Republican Senators who are opposed to the United States joining the League of Nations to request all Republican candidates for the Presidency to define their attitude with regard to the issues involved in connection with the League of

(Continued on Page 3)

JAPANESE PREMIER ISSUES STATEMENT URGING ECONOMY

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Tokio, January 4.—Mr. Hara, the Premier, in the course of a New Year's message to the Japanese people, states that although the specie in Japan's possession has increased this should be followed by a corresponding increase in production.

He cites as an instance of sound economic development the deposits in the Post Office savings banks, which amount to seven hundred million yen and which are increasing by ten million yen a month.

The Premier warns the people against speculation and extravagance. Referring to the labor question, he emphasises the necessity of co-operation between capital, labor and the Government for the benefit of the people. The message declares in conclusion that the country should make steady progress on the basis of the historical tradition of Japan, by harmonising new foreign ideas with the national character.

AMERICA IN GREAT MOVE TO WIPE OUT BOLSHEVISM

Lenin And Trotsky Head Plot To Overthrow The Republic

UPROOT SOVIETS

Radicals Have Councils In New York And Other Cities

RUSSIANS IN NET

Attack On Government Hidden Under Cloak Of Labor

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 1.—Agents of the Department of Justice and police have raided the headquarters of the Communist and Communist Labor parties in thirty-three cities all over the country for the purpose of obtaining evidence on which to deport dangerous aliens who are suspected of plotting to overthrow the Government by violent means.

Officials state that these two parties, which differ only in leadership, are attempting to establish a Soviet Government in America and that both have established Soviets in New York and other industrial centers of the United States.

LENIN AND TROTSKY

Lenin and Trotsky head the lists of international membership. Thirteen hundred arrests were made by ten o'clock tonight and the raids are continuing.

Three hundred persons have been arrested in New York, seventy-five percent of them being Russians.

Probably as many as one thousand policemen and agents took part in the raids which were carried out under the direction of attorney General Palmer.

Churchill In Address Denounces Bolshevism

London, January 3.—Mr. Winston Churchill in the course of a speech at Sunderland today dealing with Bolshevism said that it was impossible that civilised people should adopt or agree with Bolshevism which destroyed freedom and attempted to establish class government. Were we, he asked, to take lessons in constitutionalism from the crazy fanatics in Central Europe who were trying to set up what they called a Utopia?

Bolshevism was opposed to self determination. Even M. Litvinoff had admitted to Mr. O'Grady that the Bolsheviki were not in a majority. We should do all we could, declared Mr. Churchill, to expose the sophistry and delusion of Bolshevism which had captured ignorant Russian peasants but which had no chance with the enlightened British citizen.

REDS CONTINUE TO GAIN ON TWO FRONTS IN RUSSIA

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—An authoritative summary of the operations in Russia during the last fortnight shows that the Russian morale in North Russia is good and that there is nothing to fear from the activities of the present Bolshevik forces. The Esthonians continue to repel the concentrated attacks of the reds and the Letts are equally throwing back the enemy's attacks.

In the Ukraine General Petlura's army has been broken up and General Petlura is no longer a serious factor in Russian politics.

In South Russia, General Denikin's retreat continues owing to the overwhelming strength of the Bolshevik forces which are evidently attempting to reach the Sea of Azov from which they are less than a hundred miles away, with the object of splitting up General Denikin's forces.

In East Russia, the Reds are driving back General Dutoff's

weaker forces towards the Mongolian frontier. The Allied contingent on the railway are withdrawing eastwards in conjunction with the main Siberian army.

London, January 2.—A Moscow wireless message announces that the Red Army has entered Bokhara where it was warmly welcomed.

The Daily Chronicle publishes a telegram from Dorpat of yesterday's date stating that the Bolshevik and Esthonian delegates have signed an instrument agreeing to a cessation of hostilities between Soviet Russia and Esthonia prior to peace deliberations which are to begin forthwith.

London, January 1.—A Moscow wireless message claims the capture from General Denikin's forces of the important centers of Ekaterinoslav and Novomoskovsk.

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 4.—A Stockholm telegram states that the Helsingfors conference at which it is proposed that representatives of Finland, the Baltic States, and Poland should discuss combined action against the Bolsheviks has been put off until January 15.

U.S. To Get Movies Of Life In Orient

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January, 1.—Two cinema expeditions have been despatched one to Algeria and Turkey and the other to India and China, to penetrate "behind the walls" with a view to portraying native social and industrial conditions off the beaten paths of tourists.

SULTAN GIVES BANQUET

Cairo, December 31.—The Sultan of Egypt has arranged a banquet in honor of the Milner Commission. The guests will include members of the Cabinet and other high functionaries.

Dockers At Jamaica Call General Strike

Demand Of Men For Double Pay Ties Up Shipping In Harbor

(*Reuter's Service*)

Kingston, Jamaica, January 1.—The Longshoremen's Union have ordered a general strike in Jamica demanding over double pay. Shipping is suspended and the docks are guarded by police and military. The tramway-men have been on strike for eight days.

The dispute will probably be referred to a Conciliation Board. Meanwhile a limited tramway service will be resumed.

B.W.W. Gets $600 From General Knox

General Sir Alfred Knox, head of the British Military Mission to Siberia, before he felt Shanghai presented the British Women's Work Association with a check for $600 to be expended on women's and children's clothing for destitute people in Siberia.

The presentation was made at a reception held for the General at the home of Lady de Sausmarez at which all the leaders of British Women's Work centers were invited. At the same meeting it was announced that £483 had been received from Colonel Douglas Young in Siberia to be expended upon underwear. The Association having officially suspended it was decided to appoint a special committee to handle the two funds.

8-Hour Day Changes Seen As Necessity By French Senator

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December 31.—Speaking at Remiremont, Senator Meline said that he was convinced that the day was near when the working classes would ask for a revision of eight hour law as being one of the causes of the high cost of living.

Carranza Planning Big Land Purchase

(*Reuter's Service*)

El Paso, December 31.—Advices from Mexico City state that General Carranza has asked the Mexican House of Representatives for an appropriation of five million Mexican dollars for the purchase of foreign-owned land along the frontier and sea coast.

Builder Of Road To Woosung Is Now City Magistrate

Mr. Tsao Lu-ping

Mr. Tsao Lu-ping, director of the Public Works Department for Northern Shanghai, has been appointed Magistrate of the Wukong District. Chekiang, upon the recommendation of Mr. Chi Yao-ling, Civil Governor of Chekiang. Mr. Tsao who will take his new office in two weeks, was director of the new Woosung Road which connects the seaport with Shanghai.

LOUZA ROBBERS SENT TO PRISON

Chinese Jailer Taken With Crew And Doctor's Boy Are Given Liberty

Three of the five Chinese arrested as robbers in the servants quarters at Dr. Jackson's establishment at 3A Peking Road, a short time ago were sentenced to prison yesterday for terms of from two to four years and the other two were dismissed. The case was heard by British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan.

Wong Tsung-sai was sentenced to four years imprisonment and expulsion; Fong Tong-hyung was sentenced to two years and re-expulsion; Zee Sih-dong was sentenced to three years and re-expelled. Lieu Zai-shai and Fong Peng-yoong were dismissed.

The men were arrested following an attempted robbery in an alley in the Louza district. They were found in the servants quarters at Dr. Jackson's, Fong Tong-hsung being the brother of Fong Peng-yoong, who is the physician's servant. When the place was examined much property that had been stolen in recent robberies in the Louza district was discovered.

There was no evidence to show that the doctor's servant was implicated with the gang and so he was freed.

Lieu had an amusing story to tell the court and thereby won his freedom. He is, it appears, a jailer in the Chinese City. Fong Tong-hsung having been in jail there about two years ago the two became well acquainted. On the night of the arrests in the robbery case Lieu had met his former prisoner and was invited by Fong to chow. He accepted the invitation and was feasting merrily with Fong when the police arrived and took him into custody with his host and the members of his gang.

Control Of Sugar Continued In U.S.

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 1.—President Wilson has signed the bill continuing Government control of sugar for another year.

U.S. Yard Launches 70 Ships In 1919

(*Reuter's Service*)

Philadelphia, January 1.—Seventy vessels aggregating 615,050 deadweight tons were launched at Hog Island in 1919, breaking all records.

Ban Placed In U.S. Upon Wood Alcohol

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, December 31.—The authorities are now on the alert to prevent further mischief arising from the consumption of denatured alcohol.

Federal agents yesterday evening seized eighteen barrels of this liquid at Brooklyn, sufficient, according to the chief agent, to kill 20,000 persons. Two men were arrested including a drayman, who was preparing to take two barrels to a New York barroom.

Following on six fatalities at Passaic, New Jersey, from drinking wool alcohol, the police raided all the liquor stores in the town and confiscated quantities of "spirit." Deaths and cases of blindness owing to the drinking of make-shift whiskies continue to be reported from various cities.

NITTI GOING WITH LLOYD GEORGE TO PEACE CONFERENCE

Italian And British Premiers Plan To Leave London For Paris Together

DATE NOT YET ANNOUNCED

New Year Message To People From Government Printed In Manchester Paper

(*French Wireless Service*)

London, January 2.—Mr. Lloyd George returns to London from the country tomorrow. The exact date of his departure for Paris is not yet known but it will certainly not be before next Thursday.

London, January 3.—It is now settled that Mr. Lloyd George will leave for Paris on Wednesday morning. He will be accompanied by Signor Nitti, who is expected in London on Monday afternoon. It is understood that the British and Italian Premiers will stay in Paris till January 20.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—Mr. Lloyd George in a New Year's message to the Manchester Daily Despatch says: "We bid farewell to the fateful year which witnessed the signing of peace, which is alike a token of victory and a warrant for hope. Whether the New Year will be rich with promise or will end in despair depends on ourselves. We have reached a time when concentrated effort is essential to the rebuilding of the world. If we quarrel among ourselves, we impair our strength and retard our progress, but by united action based on a common purpose and inspired by a spirit of general good-will the nation will add to the glory achieved by her sons in battle the accomplishment of the great task of restoring the prosperity and well-being of our people."

BANK CLEARINGS IN BRITAIN GAIN

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—Bankers clearing-house operations in 1919 aggregated over £28,415,000,000 being an increase of £7,217,000,000 over the the clearings in 1918, and surpassing all records. The high cost of raw material, the increased price of production and the consequent greater demand for banking accommodation partly account for the larger turnover.

The Denniston Players

By Domino

The Denniston Players interested me a great deal more than their play "Up in Mabel's Room" last night. As a matter of fact the farce was funny as anything I have seen since Charley's Aunt. Of course, being created in the last decade, all the fun arises out of a bedroom scene, and a garment usually associated with the bedroom. The play was frankly naughty, and a big house thoroughly enjoyed it.

We all laughed, and laughed heartily, because the situations were as funny as they were numerous, and the dialogue was extremely clever. The plot does not matter, so let me deal with the players.

The Denniston Players have no need to fear their future in Shanghai. I have seldom seen a show run so smoothly. There was not even a hint of a fluff. I am looking forward to see them in a really good play like "Civilian Clothes" for instance. They are going to be great. It does not need two eyes to recognise in Miss Warda Howard a big artiste. And she has opposite to her a very polished actor in Mr. Leo Kennedy.

The leading part last night was sustained by Mr. DeWitt Newing. He was the 'Garry' of the play, who unfortunately for his peace of mind, gave a lady a garment that I have only heard of in fiction. It was very nice to look at, and the way it capered about from pillow to quilt, was most disconcerting. DeWitt Newing is a fine comedian. He entered into the spirit of the "Intimate Garment," and kept the audience giggling from the moment he came on to the stage until he left it. Even when he was off, the anticipation of his reappearance was enough to keep stall, circle and gallery in good humor.

Miss Warda Howard has better parts coming. She just had to frivol last night, and she was delightful. She has the spark that carries conviction and success. I like Miss Howard, and I have not the least doubt that everyone else who saw her "Up in Mabel's Room" will feel likewise.

Mr. Walter Howard and Miss Florence Chapman had to sustain comedy parts, and as we already know them to be first class players, it is not necessary to deal with their merits in so slender a piece as the one under notice. It is ten years since we have seen Reg. Wykeham, but he isn't any older, and certainly isn't any more serious, than he was when he was producing plays for Hugh Ward. He had a good part as 'Corliss' and gave a portrayal that reminded one of W. H. Berry at his very best.

Mr. Leo Kennedy? Miss Valentune Sidney, Miss Preston, Miss Huxley, Mr. Belbridge all put in excellent little sketches.

Reynolds Denniston has brought out a first class company, and he knows the game to well, that he will see that the audiences get the best stuff. Miss Howard says that there is no fluff in the company. If last night's show is a sample, she is about right, although there is lots of little bits of "fluff" among the players that should capture the hearts of the veriest bachelors.

Tonight the same play will be repeated, and it can be thoroughly recommended to all who enjoy a good laugh and capital acting.

New French Loan Terms Announced

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December 30.—The terms of the new Consolidation Loan, which M. Klotz laid on the table of the Chamber today, are as follows:

The loan will be issued in February, will bear interest at five percent and be redeemable within 60 years. Stock will be issued in the form of 100 franc bonds at par, and will be redeemable, with the addition of a 50 percent bonus, by half yearly drawings, the first drawing to take place six months after issue.

British banking circles in Paris express the opinion that the loan will find a large number of subscribers in Great Britain.

INSURANCE TO BE GIVEN IN BRITAIN TO UNEMPLOYED

Announcement Made Premier Llody George Will Introduce Bill

SCHEME BROAD IN SCOPE

Estimated Eleven And Three Quarters Million Workers Will Be Affected

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 31.—Speaking at the Trade Union Congress In London on December 10 Mr. J. H. Thomas said that Mr. Lloyd George had informed a deputation from the Congress that the Government intended to introduce before Christmas a bill for national unemployment insurance. It was not found possible to introduce the bill before the recess but it will be submitted to the House of Commons early next session.

The bill extends insurance against unemployment on a contributory basis to substantially the whole employed population between the ages of 16 and 70. The total number of workers, manual and nonmanual, affected is estimated at eleven and three quarter millions, as compared with three and a half millions covered by the existing scheme.

An opportunity is given under the bill for industries to contract out of the general scheme by setting up special schemes such as may be approved by the Minister of Labor, giving equal or superior advantages. The scheme will come into operation on October 1, 1920.

Agriculture and domestic service are not included in the scheme, and other exceptions include persons other than manual laborers earning more than £250 a year, employes of public authorities, police, railway servants or employes of other statutory undertakings where such persons are entitled to rights under a statutory superannuation fund, making insurance against unemployment unnecesary.

Teachers in public elementary schools and persons in receipt of a pension or unearned income of at least £26 a year may claim exemption.

The weekly contributions vary between threepence a week for girls and sixpence a week for men, the employe and employer contributing half each, with the State adding a sum equal to one third of these contributions. The rates of benefit vary from six shillings a week for girls to fifteen shillings for men.

LATE PRESIDENT'S ESTATE

The Shunpao reports.—The property left by Feng Kuo-chang totals $23,000,000.

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No bank offers greater safety, or takes greater interest in its depositors than this bank. Glad, any time, to be of service to you. Open a savings account and join our happy, contented family of deposetors.

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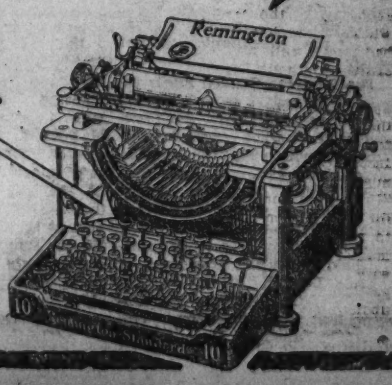

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Vicions Attak By Police Made On Tsinan Students At New Year Celebration

Bluecoats Who Had Sanctioned Theatrical Performances Beat Up And Rob Audience Until The Military Interferes

Shanghai's Union Jack Club re-opened house anew yesterday in the north section of what until recently was the New World Building. The opening was accompanied by festivities, which began with a tea for ladies and gentlemen and speeches from the British Consul-General and others at 3 o'clock, followed by a concert by local talent, a formal banquet at 8 o'clock and another concert and variety program for men afterwards.

Mr. W. S. Jackson, as chairman of the Race Club and on behalf of that body as present sponsor for the Union Jack Club, opened the affair by welcoming Commodore Ellison and the British sailors, as well as the members of the Municipal Council and the Shanghai ladies and gentlemen who had come to take part.

FOR SAILORS ASHORE

In the summer of 1918 a British gunboat commander had come to him, he said, with the complaint that there was no place for the sailors ashore to go. This commander had been to the Navy League Club but that organisation was then too burdened to attempt a new venture. Mr. Jackson had agreed to take up the question with the members of the Shanghai Race Club. In a few hours billiard tables, furnishings, and building were assured, and in August of that year the Union Jack Club was opened in Shanghai.

The Race Club had undertaken to support the Club for two years. Now, he announced, the Navy League Club is in a better position and the understanding is that at the expiration of the two years it will take over the task. But if it does not, he added, further support from the Race Club can be counted upon

Mr. A. W. Olsen, secretary of the Race Club, he said, had done more than any one to make the Union Jack Club a success and special thanks were due him. As a closing tribute to the British sailor he said: "But for you, we out here in the East would not now be here."

MR. JAMIESON SPEAKS

The British Consul-General, Mr. J. W. Jamieson, declared that he appeared in triple capacity, as a member of the Race Club, as president of the Navy League Club, and as a member of the British forces. The Navy League Club had held a meeting recently, he said, and agreed to take over the support of the Union Jack organisation. He did not expect the burden would be excessive in view of all the Race Club had done to equip and get the new organisation started. One of the reasons for shifting the burden, he said, was the large rebuilding program contemplated by the Race Club.

The Navy League is planning, he said, in addition to the Shanghai Union Jack Club, shelters at three up-river ports for the British gun-boat men in summer.

"We want some place," said the Consul-General, "where in hot weather a sailor may go ashore and at least have a place to sleep under a mosquito net. The buildings may only be matsheds.

"The Navy League has decided to sell a piece of land that was given to it by Mr. John Glen some years ago. We have found that these men from on board ship don't take any longer walks ashore than they have to and they won't trek five miles out to a cricket match and trek five miles back if they can avoid it. They would rather play on the Recreation ground. So we are going to sell that piece of ground at the first suitable opportunity and that will help support this Union Jack Club and the other stations contemplated."

SELF-PAY BASIS

Mr. Jamieson addressed some of his remarks to the sailors direct. So far, he said, the refreshments, magazines and other canteen expenses had been borne by the Race Club. This was all right for starting but in his experience the self-paying basis was the better arrangement. Then the men could have exactly what they wanted and have it conducted as they wanted it conducted. With the fittings supplied and the rent paid, the sailor, against whom the exchange is not now so bad, can well manage his own canteen without interference.

Commodore Ellison was called upon. On behalf of the sailors he thanked the Race Club and others and particularly Mr. Jackson. Instead of the Union Jack Club it might suitably be called the "Union Jackson Club," he said, for Mr. Jackson had done so much to make the Club possible and to make it a success. He agreed with the Consul-General's suggestion for canteens operated upon a paying basis.

"For present needs this is rather a large Club," said he, "but there will be a time, I hope, when the Navy out here will be enlarged."

He thanked Mrs. Morriss and the other ladies on behalf of the British sailors for the hospitality and entertainment they provided recently.

Commodore Ellison's address was followed by the concert numbers arranged under direction of Mr. Chris Wingrow. The Carlton Cafe orchestra played and songs and duet numbers were given by Mrs. W. J. Isenman, Mrs. R. M. J. Martin and chorus, Miss Beatrice Ballingall and Mr. Donne, and Mr. Hagen.

Mrs. Martin's song, "Madelon," with chorus, was a costumed number. The following six local young women took part; Misses Ballingall, Measor, Lemiere, Craddock, Strang, and Mrs. Craddock.

Gobs Entertain By Lantern Light

(Continued from Page 1)

Acierto, chairman of the music committee, the most careful preparation had been made for the affair. The floor was polished to the last degree, the music could not be improved upon, the walls were hung with American, British, French and Chinese flags and pennants and delightful refreshments were ready. Huge punch bowls were kept filled in the four corners of the hall and after the grand march, cake, wafers, candy and coffee were served.

GRAND MARCH

Commander C. C. McWhorter, acting captain of the South Dakota, led the grand march with Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, wife of the American vice-consul as soon as Chief Pett of the Fire department could send over two searchlights to aid in illuminating the hall. Chief Electrician Smith, head of the executive committee, followed with Mrs. Seeman.

Sailors from British and French ships in the harbor were invited to the affairs and there were a few civilian men present, mostly travelers or local officials.

The honorary committee consisted of Admiral Albert Gleaves, Captain D. W. Blamer, Captain J. M. Luby, Captain Thomas A. Kearney Commander C. C. McWhorter, Lieutenant-Commander J. F. Donelson and Chaplain M. M. Witherspoon.

Japan Controlling Siberia Seen As Menace To Europe

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, January 3.—The Matin today publishes an important article on Japanese intervention in Siberia.

"America," it writes, is giving Japan a free hand. This is one of the great facts of history. The fear of Bolshevism, is going to give Japan the supremacy which neither her military triumphs in the Russo-Japanese war nor her negotiations with the Entente during the European war were able to secure for her. If the United States holds one shore of the Pacific, Japan now holds the other.

"This is the outcome of clever diplomacy. Japan has reached her goal, which is to have Siberia to herself."

The journal proceeds, "Japan is destined to play an important role in European politics one of these days, for Siberia means the strategic entry into Europe from the east. Japan has at last got her Canada, in the shape of vast Siberia, with its unbounded agricultural and mineral resources, its two million square kilometers susceptible of development, and its eighty million inhabitants. It is the nucleus of a formidable empire.

"It will readily be seen how Asia is growing in power. Europe and America bore the most exhausting burdens of the war and Japan profits by it. Japan is going to open an account at the same time with Europe, with Russia and also with America. The whole Pacific problem is in the balance."

LIGHTS GO OUT; PEOPLE FROLIC

Newspaper plants were hampered in the preparation of their morning issues and other business establishments operating at night were compelled to shut down for nearly four hours last night and early this morning when machinery at the municipal electric plant broke down, plunging that portion of the Settlement south of Peking Road into darkness.

The Wing On Building, evidently equipped with its own lighting apparatus, was the only building on Nanking Road that was lighted by electricity between 10 o'clock and 11:52 and from 12:05 to 1:22. Some places were lighted with gas while others depended on candles and lanterns for illumination.

When the lights came on for a few minutes just about midnight many of the sailors who had attended the ball at the Town Hall were on their way to the Bund. As the electrics flashed up a shout that mounted to a roar rose from the throats of the merry gobs.

At a late hour no armed robberies had been reported but it was known that the police were taking extra precautions to guard against depredations.

Cafes and restaurants did not let the darkness interfere with entertainment of their guests. Candles were provided and the diners and dancers made a jest of the situation.

Wilson To Call League Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Nations is disclosed in a letter which has just been published from Senator Borah to Governor Lowden of Illinois, who is a prospective Republican candidate.

Senator Borah asks whether Governor Lowden favors any policy whereby the United States would abandon its traditional foreign policy and enter into an alliance or combination "which would embroil the country in European turmoils."

Senator Borah adds: "Those for whom I speak have no intention of confining this question to yourself."

Lord Cecil Urges U.S. Unite On Peace Treaty

London, January 3.—Lord Robert Cecil speaking at Leeds yesterday dealt with America's attitude towards the peace treaty. He emphasised that Great Britain wanted the assent not of one party in America but of the whole of America. He would rather have limited assent subject to reservation by the whole of important opinion in America than full and complete assent achieved by a deep division of American opinion.

The objection to the Dominions votes in the League of Nations Lord Robert Cecil said, was based on an entire misunderstanding. In international matters it was not numbers that counted but weight. The object of the Dominions' votes was not to enable them to support on every occasion the British view but rather to enable them to express their views or the differences they might have with Great Britain and get the full weight to which they were entitled.

Lord Robert Cecil contended that the subject had been used to create bad blood between Great Britain and the United States by those who were enemies of both countries.

Parties In Conference As To Reservations

Washington, Jan. 1.—A number of Republican and Democratic Senators have conferred informally on the subject of the peace treaty, particularly the reservation to article ten. Neither side advanced any solution which was considered favorably by the other.

Bolshevik Creed Spread In Hangchow

(Continued from Page 1)

relationship of husband and wife shall be done away with.

FREE LOVE

(3) Those who have not yet married wives shall practise free love or if not that celibacy

(4) As regards sons and daughters, aside from the temporary responsibility of teaching and rearing them, there shall be complete equality and the name and relationship of parent and child shall be done away with.

7. In relation to men (in general) there shall be universal equality without distinctions of nationality, race, place, name, occupation, age, or caste; especially must intellectual castes be destroyed.

VI. The purpose of the bands is constructive. They shall not depend upon the influence of individuals or groups now existing in the old social order. An ideal society is a society without distinctions of nationality or race and without government or laws. Our program shall be: (1) Study; (2) Reconstruction of individuals; (3) Investigation; (4) Discussion; (5) Planning; (6) Preaching; (7) The organisation of "little societies" which will practise the new life. (8) The destruction of the old organisations which have been built on force.

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Up-to-date equipment for charging and repairing all makes of storage batteries.

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YOUR INVESTMENT
You protect your house from the weather with paint—how about your car? Let us estimate on painting your car. Our work will add appearance and value.

WINTER TOPS
a luxury that you cannot afford to be without. We fit closed tops to all makes of cars. Estimates cheerfully submitted.

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"Recess"

How to protect your skin
from the harmful effects
of this climate

Before going out, protect your skin by an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream. Use it on your hands and neck as well as your face. Compare the fresh, soft condition in which it keeps your face with the drawn, dry feeling that generally follows exposure to the weather.

Based on an ingredient which doctors have used for years for its softening, beautifying qualities, Pond's Vanishing Cream is of the utmost value in overcoming all dryness and restoring the normal pliancy to the skin.

It is absolutely free from greasiness. You can use it throughout the day or you can put it on while dressing for the evening, with the knowledge that not a bit of it will remain on the skin to make it shiny. It has a wonderfully beautifying effect, and as a base for powder it is so effective that one powdering is sufficient for the whole evening. Try it the very next time you want your skin to look its very best.

Only the very freshest, purest ingredients are used in preparation of Pond's Vanishing Cream. It will not grow hair or down on the skin. Get a jar or tube of it today at any drug or department store.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY'S
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OWNER OF OPIUM ACCUSES ALLEN AS RAID LEADER

Man Who Was Robbed Of Drug Worth $10,000 Tells Story In Court

CONSTABLE IS ON TRIAL

Chinese, Alleged To Have Aided In Plot, To Be Heard Tomorrow

Jack Allen, a police constable charged with being the ring-leader in a band which is alleged to have stolen opium and opium pipes worth $10,000 from Ying Kwing-oen at 459 Tientsin Road on December 28, appeared for trial yesterday in the British police court. Magistrate G. W. King is hearing the case.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull, police advisor, appeared against the accused constable with Mr. R. F. C. Master. The defendant was not represented by counsel.

The complaining witness' story was heard by the court yesterday and the case was continued until this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The five Chinese alleged to have been implicated in the affair are to come before the Mixed Court tomorrow.

Ying told the court that he is an opium smoker and had a quantity of the drug in a chest beneath the floor of his house. He said he bought the opium in the thirty-third year of Kuang Hsu. He maintained that the drug was merely for his personal use and that he was not engaged in selling it.

He said that on the night of the robbery Allen and five Chinese came to his house and informed him they were going to search for opium. Allen, he said, waved a paper purporting to be a search warrant but would not let him read it.

The men, Ying said, first searched the upstairs of his establishment and confiscated six opium pipes and one small jar of opium. Then they tore up the floor and looted the chest in which a large quantity of the drug was concealed.

CUTS OFF HIS HAIR, QUITS CHURCH, GOES TO JAIL, IS FREED

When Huri Singh cut off his hair and quit attending church a few weeks ago the local Sikh colony was scandalised.

Huri was about the most unpopular Sikh in this part of China. And it hurt his feelings, too, for he liked to foregather with his fellow-countrymen and the boycott was most effective in creating a genuine desire to return to the religious fold.

"I must make amends," muttered the contrite Huri and so he hurried off to the Sikh temple in North Szechuen Road Extension bearing with him the offending hair and an offering of money.

Laying his offering before the temple altar, Huri hiked away to the nearest telephone and called up the priest in charge of the house of worship, telling him what he had done.

Did he win instant forgiveness for his transgressions?

He did not—he got arrested!

And so yesterday he appeared before Judge Skinner Turner in the British supreme court on a charge of having publicly derided the Sikh religion.

The court decided that as Huri's intentions seemed to be good the wrong was somewhat mitigated and so he set Huri at liberty.

NEW YEAR MESSAGE SENT BY PREMIERS

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—A New Year's message from the Premiers of the British Commonwealth of Nations has been issued over the signatures of Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Robert Borden (Canada), General Smuts (South Africa), Mr. Massey (New Zealand) and Mr. Squires (Newfoundland). The message which is addressed to "Fellow citizens of the British Empire" emphasises that "in the recognition of the Fatherhood of God and of the divine purpose for the world which are central to the message of Christianity, will be discovered the ultimate foundation for the reconstruction of harmonious life for all men." As that recognition "could only come as an act of free consent on the part of individual men everywhere" the message appeals "to men of goodwill to consider the eternal validity of the truth of those spiritual forces which are the one hope for a permanent foundation of world peace."

Statement Issued On French Pensions

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, December 31.—The Minister of Finance speaking in the Chamber yesterday stated that France had already been compelled, thanks to Germany, to pay fifteen thousand million francs for military pensions and ten thousand millions for the benefit of the occupied districts.

Vote Roll For Chinese Proposed

(Continued from Page 1)

their revision to the Diplomatic Corps for final ratification. It should be given a limited amount of time within which to complete the work of revision, they maintain.

Chinese leaders believe that the committee for the establishment of an electors' roll should not be appointed by the Council and elected by the Chinese but should be appointed by the Consular Body and the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs.

They further disfavor the former arrangement because, although the British and American ratepayers might sanction the committee's recommendations, the Japanese voters would not. They point out that the last meeting of the ratepayers evinced the strength of the Japanese.

... contend that this counter-proposal is made in accordance with article 28 of the Land Regulations, which reads:

"Hereafter should any corrections be requisite in these regulations, or should it be necessary to determine on further rules, or should doubts arise as to the construction of, or powers conferred thereby, the same must be consulted upon and settled by the Foreign Consuls and local Chinese authorities, subject to the confirmation by the foreign representatives and Supreme Chinese Government at Peking."

NO VOTE; NO TAX'

The delegation that was received by Consul-General Jamieson consisted of Mr. C. C. Nieh, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Sun Han-chang of the Bank of China; Mr David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the Chinese Y.M.C.A.; Dr. F. C. Tong, president of the Shanghai Commercial Federation; Mr. Chen Chi-ming, president and Messrs. Cheng Fu-sung and Yu Kuo-ming, vice-presidents of the Shanghai Shopkeepers' League and Mr. Wang Chai-yung, chairman of the Nanking Road Street Union.

A translation of the advertisement inserted by the Shopkeepers' League follows:

"With reference to the question of the payment of Spring taxes for the Ninth Year of the Republic, our league, in conformity with the public wishes of the merchants of the various street unions and in accordance with the principle of "No vote: no tax" as practiced in all civilised countries has decided not to make any payment before the receipt of a satisfactory answer from the Consular Body.

"This notice is inserted in view of the large number of shopkeepers who have made inquiries as to what course to adopt on the question."

Canada Fostering Its Coast Fisheries

(*Reuter's Service*)

Ottawa, December 31.—With a view to encouraging a white fishing population on the Pacific Coast the Dominion Government has decided to discontinue the issue of salmon cannery or salmon selling licences except to resident citizens of white race. Hitherto the fishing has been largely in the hands of Orientals.

News Brevities

Adjourned discussion of Mr. H. von Heidenstam's paper "Shanghai—The Industrial and Commercial Metropolis," will be resumed by the Engineering Society of China this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Written contributions have been requested from members unable to attend the session.

* * *

Judgment for Taels 442 was given Jardine, Matheson and Company yesterday by the Mixed Court in a case against Sung Ting-faung. British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kuan handed down the decision. The case was the outgrowth over the dispute of some fixtures in a building belonging to the plaintiffs and formerly occupied by the defendant.

* * *

The big mail order house of Montgomery, Ward and Company has opened a Shanghai office, to be devoted exclusively to a gereral line of imports, and has placed Mr. F. A. Simon in charge. The office is in the new Kelly and Walsh building, 12 Nanking Road: The local office is the sixth imports office opened by the company outside the United States since January 1, the others being in Paris, London, in Finland, Brussels, and Mexico City. The company's capitalisation was recently increased to $100,000,000 to permit branching out to all important countries of the globe.

* * *

The American-Chinese Egg Drying Company, of Chicago, has opened offices at 9a, Kiangse Road, under the management of Mr. A. F. Doyle.

* * *

The case of Taung Yang-dien and Faung Kying-tsau, accused of making bomb threats against Wing On's has been set for hearing in the Mixed Court Wednesday morning.

* * *

Mails for the United States to leave on the steamer Nethzin close at the American Post Office for both registered matter and ordinary mail at 6 p.m. today. The ship is expected to arrive at Vancouver on about February 1.

* * *

Mr. Wang Kuo-ming, associate Northern peace delegate, arrived in Shanghai Sunday.

* * *

By a mistake, Mr. R. D'Auxion de Ruffe was reported to have left yesterday for Europe. But Mr. de Ruffe is only going as far as Hongkong and is expected to return to Shanghai in the middle of the month.

* * *

An examination of broken and damaged cargo from the steamship, Wawalona and the steamship, City of Spokane will be held at the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf Thursday at 10 a.m. An examination of broken cargo from the steamship Edmore will be held Friday morning at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf.

* * *

An automobile driven by a Chinese chauffeur and occupied by one Kanazawa, Japanese, struck a ten-year old Chinese student on Burkill Road on the afternoon of December 31. The child died and at an inquest held by Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Chang it was found that no blame should be attached to the chauffeur. Mr. Kanazawa contributed $50 towards the funeral expenses.

Report Battle Fought On Indian Border

Engagement Took Place Before Mahsud Forces Surrendered To The British

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—It appears that the surrender of the Mahsuds to the British followed a decisive battle on December 18 which is described as follows by Reuter's correspondent with the Tochi field force.

"The Derajat column moved out from Jandola at eight in the morning, Sarkai ridge was held by 2,000 Mahsuds while the entrance to the Shahpur road and the hills west of Jandola were held by a mixed army of Waziris and Mahsuds. The enemy were driven from the ridge in the direction of Spinakai Kach and the hills to the east of that place. We occupied Spinakai Kach and by noon had encamped a mile to the northward. Our artillery and aeroplanes continued to harass the tribesmen who must have suffered heavily. The British casualties were light."

Pope Sends Appeal To Japanese Ruler

Catholic Church Head Takes Action To Get Prisoners Out Of Siberia

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, December 31.—The International Committee of the Red Cross at Geneva having urged the Pope to use his influence to secure the repatriation of the 200,000 prisoners of war in Siberia who are stated to be suffering great hardships, his Holiness has approached the Emperor of Japan suggesting that the only feasible plan would be to assemble the prisoners at Vladivostok for repatriation.

Chinese Workers Sail From Havre

(*French Wireless Service*)

Le Havre, January 3.—The British steamer Winifred has left for Halifax with 2,700 Chinese laborers on board.

Steps Taken At Paris To Expel Turks

(Continued from Page 1)

garding the transfer to Poland of administrative authority in Posnania and West Prussia) which were opened in Berlin in October-November, were broken off, in order that they might be resumed in the presence of Allied representatives.

NITTI IN PARIS

Paris, January 4.—Signor Nitti, the Italian Premier, arrived here this afternoon from Rome. He was met at the Gare de Lyon by Count Bonin Longare, the Italian Ambassador, and the Embassy staff. The Italian Minister of Labor, Signor Dante Ferraris, will follow the Premier to Paris in the course of a few days. During Signor Nitti's absence, Signor Mortara, Minister of Justice will assume the functions of acting Premier.

GERMAN FORCES

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—It is authoritatively estimated that the present strength of the German armed forces is over one million, composed as follows:

Army 400,000, Navy 12,000, "Zeitfreiwilligen," (temporary volunteers or army reserves) 150,000 to 200,000. "Einwohnerwehr" (civic guards) 300,000 to 400,000. "Sicherheitspolizei" (armed constabulary) 40,000 to 50,000. The last three bodies, which are under the control of the Ministry of the Interior, are regarded as a contravention of the peace treaty and this fact has been notified to Germany by the Supreme Council.

Paris Hears Germany Is Selling Cattle

Commission Receives Claim For 26,000 Dogs Which Teutons Carried Off

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—The Reparations Commission has intervened in connection with the large sales of German horses and cattle to neutrals, the discovery of which illustrates Germany's continued deception, as she recently represented that she was unable to comply with certain Allied reparation demands, owing to the necessities of agriculture and revictualling the population. It is noteworthy in this connection that Belgium was robbed of 322,000 cows while the Treaty only grants her a compensation of 90,000 cattle.

Paris, December 30.—The French Ministry of Agriculture has forwarded to the Reparations Commission a claim for 26,000 dogs which were stolen or killed by the Germans during their occupation of Northern France. Selected breeds of setters, pointers, spaniels, retrievers and sheep dogs are demanded in compensation from Germany.

FRENCH POLICE GRANTED RAISE

Increase In Pay Gives Them 40 Percent More Than Settlement Men

Constables and sergeants of the French Municipal Police will now receive forty percent more than the men of the same rank in the International Settlement police department.

Constables have been raised to Taels 140 monthly and sergeants pay has been increased to from Taels 180 to Taels 250.

The International Settlement salary for constable is Taels 100 and sergeants in the department receive from Taels 140 to Taels 180.

Obituary

Mr. Thomas Reed Wheelock

Mr. Thomas Reed Wheelock, one of the best known residents of Shanghai, died last night after an illness which lasted over a year. Mr. Wheelock was 78 years of age and came to China in 1863. He was head of the firm of Wheelock and Company until he retired in 1889. Mr. Wheelock was a Canadian by birth. He leaves a son, Mr. G. M. Wheelock, present head of Wheelock and Company and a daughter, Mrs. Francis Ayscough.

The Rev. Father Albrecht, S. J.

A solemn high mass of requiem was sung at St. Joseph's church yesterday morning for the late Father Albrecht, S. J., of the Belgian Mission of Kansu, who died at the General Hospital, Shanghai Saturday evening.

Father Albrecht had travelled this far on his way to Belgium for the first visit to the home land since first coming to China in 1905. He arrived in Shanghai a week ago and shortly after was taken ill. He was the guest of the procurator of the Belgian Mission of Shanghai, 395 Avenue Joffre.

The mass was sung yesterday by his superior, Father Vorecke, with whom Father Albrecht had journied from Kansu. The two had planned to remain together on the trip to Europe.

Father Albrecht was 40 years of age and was the superior of his mission at Hwei Hsien, Kansu. Before being placed in charge of this station he had been at King Yang Fu, Kansu. Interment yesterday was in the Jesuit Cemetery near St. Joseph's hospital.

American-Argentine Ship Service Opens

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 1.—The first passenger service under the American flag between New York and Buenos Aires opened yesterday. Several vessels will be employed in the service.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying power, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them wilfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEPPA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. P. PEELER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"For several years I recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"Green Bicycle" Brand

ROLLER FLOUR

(green label)

The Highest Grade Flour milled in Shanghai. Manufactured under the supervision of an American Miller.

Cheaper
than any kind of imported flour

Quality
equal to the best imported flour

Ask for "GREEN LABEL"

Fou Foong Flour Mill Co.

HEAD OFFICE
57 Peking Road: Phone, Central 154
We are doing both wholesale and retail business, and will send goods to destination ordered.
AGENCIES:
Ting Sheng Rice Shop, Broadway.
Heng Sheng Rice Shop, French Concession.

"The Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

London
Shanghai
New York City
A Favorite wherever Cigarettes are Smoked.
Guaranteed Manufactured in England.
The SUPER MAGNUMS "Three Castles" Cigarettes
W.D.& H.O.Wills Bristol & London.
Made in — Regular, Magnum and Super-Magnum Sizes

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

SAVOY HOTEL

Re-modelled and Re-furnished

A Strictly First-Class Family Hotel, at Moderate Rates

Satisfactory Home with Excellent Service and Superior Cuisine

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

THE MODERN EMBROIDERY STORE

We are Specialists in Making

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, LINGERIE AND EMBROIDERIES

from

CUSTOMERS' OWN DESIGNS

Best Workmanship at Moderate Prices

"FORMAZONE"

A Phosphorus Fruit and Iron Aerated Beverage.

A reliable aperient Tonic and splendid body-builder, having genuine medicinal properties.

Invaluable in cases of General Debility, Anaemia, Constipation and *during convalescence from Influenza.*

May be used freely by old or young at any time.

Especially prepared under qualified supervision by

Watson's Mineral Water Co.

Telephones: Factory, 134 North Szechuen Road, North 795. Town office and Depot, 11 Ningpo Road (opposite Carlton Cafe), Central 2726.

The Ault & Wiborg (Shanghai) Co.

Manufacturers of:	Agents for:
Letter Press Inks	Miehle Presses
Litho Inks	Scott Offset Presses
Offset Inks	Scott News Presses
Litho Supplies	Scott Litho Presses
Bronze Powders	U.P.M. Bronzing Machine
Carbon Papers	Seybold Paper Cutters
Typewriter Ribbons	Seybold Embossers
Aniline Dyes	Champion Paper Co.
Dry Colours	
Carbon Blacks	

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch, 19 Ice House St.

THE RATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Road
(Near Honan Road)

REFRACTING & MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

Reds Slay Three Relatives Of Former Russian Governor; Hears Of It In Shanghai

Two more relatives killed by Bolsheviki, making a total of three, is the sad news received by Mr. A. S. Tetzner, former governor of Olonetyk province, and Madame Tetzner in Shanghai yesterday. They are stopping at the Astor House and the letter from Bolshevist Russia containing the information from Mr. Tetzner's sister came to them through the British Military Mission in South Russia. It had been smuggled through to the Black Sea.

In the days before the Revolution Mr. Tetzner was Governor of Olonetsk, just to the north of Petrograd. Various members of his family held positions of prominence in the Government. His step-father was Minister of Justice under the Tsar at Moscow. He was imprisoned by the Kerensky Government and remained in jail until August, 1918, when with 50 other prisoners he was taken out into the jail yard by the Bolshevists and shot. Word of this came to Mr. and Mrs. Tetzner a year ago. The letter yesterday, however, added the fact that Mr. Tetzner's mother asked for the body and as a result was thrown into prison, herself, and kept there one year.

An uncle of Mr. Tetzner, Mr. A. F. Kulichenko, prominent as a leader in Ukrania was shot on July 11, 1919, according to the letter. He was arrested by Bolsheviki while traveling towards his home at Eysk, near the Azov Sea. When Denikin made his sensational advance in July the Reds executed all prisoners before leaving.

The third relative to meet death was Baron Ropp, formerly of Petrograd, Mr. Tetzner's brother-in-law. The Baron had been secretary of the Russian Duma each session from the time of its establishment in 1905. Examined and his house searched by Bolshevists night and day he undertook to escape though subject to great privations. Finally he reached the Caucasus, outside of Bolshevist domination, but his health was broken. He died recently as a result.

Mr. Tetzner says it was only good fortune that took him out of European Russia in time to escape with his life. He accepted the position of Far Eastern manager for the Russian Transport and Insurance Company and opened offices in Vladivostok. When the home office was taken over by Bolsheviki no more business could be done and he took employment as Harbin manager for the Far Eastern Insurance Company of Shanghai. He is now manager for Manchuria and is in Shanghai for a brief stay.

With Semenoff in command of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia, Japanese support can be confidently expected, in his opinion. Being better armed, the Semenoff-Japanese forces will not be likely to permit a Bolshevist advance further east than Chita, Mr. Tetzner believes.

Chinese Athletic Spirit Shown In Sunday Exhibition

That the athletic spirit of China is being revived throughout China at the present time was demonstrated at the meeting of The Shanghai Chinese Athletic Association at the West Gate Recreation Grounds Sunday. The events, of which there were 14 on the program, ranged all the way from Chinese boxing to contests with sword, pike, lance and battle-axes between Chinese, without armor or protection of any kind. They relied chiefly on their skill and activity to preserve them from injury.

The combatants go at each other as if the contests were real rather than an exhibition and it seemed time after time that only a hair's breadth intervened between a combatant's escape from injury. The boxing, side-stepping, dodging and the use of the hands in blocking blows were nothing short of marvelous. Were these same men schooled in boxing they would be a formidable match for any foreign expert.

Among the athletes prominent on the program were Lin Kwan-pao and Dzung Sing-sang, former officers in the Chinese army, and Gyiao Wu-shang, all athletes, but also prominent among the members of the guild as merchants in the Chinese city. They are fine specimens of physical manhood.

The Shanghai Chinese Athletic Association which has a membership of over 600 of the prominent Chinese of Shanghai selected a committee to take charge of the proceedings Sunday.

The Arsenal Band, kindly loaned for the occasion, contributed many martial and stirring airs which helped to add to the spirit of the occasion.

The following members composed the committee: Hsia Foh-zsu, Chairman; Yang Suo-chu, Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Wong I-ding; Zee Vee-wai, Secretary of The Chinese Track Society; Wu Zee-ching.

Returned Laborers Organise Society

Returned war laborers held a banquet on Saturday night at the Y.M.C.A. Cafe and formed the Returned Chinese Labor Association. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and speeches were made by Messrs. Hsia Chi-fung, Ho Tse-kung, Wang An-ching, Ko Wei-ching and K. S. Zee. Another meeting will be held at the cafe next Saturday. The organization aims to develop the war veterans intellectually.

The officers elected by the meeting were: President, Hsia Chi-fung; Vice-President, Ho Tse-kung; General Secretary, Wang An-ching; Secretaries, Wu Tse-hsian and Ko Wei-ching; Treasurer, Hsu Kung-tang and clerk, Chu Pei-sung.

FIRE IN NANKING

Fire which originated from cross wiring partially destroyed the First Normal School, Nanking, Saturday evening. Several class rooms and the teachers' meeting room were burned down. No one was hurt.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

KIANGSU SOLONS ASK EARLY PEACE

21 Parliamentarians Urge Shanghai Conference To Resume

Urging that the conclusion of internal peace is the only means of salvation for the Republic and of warding off foreign encroachment, twenty parliamentarians of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly circulated a telegram to the Peking and Canton authorities, asking for mutual concessions, Sunday.

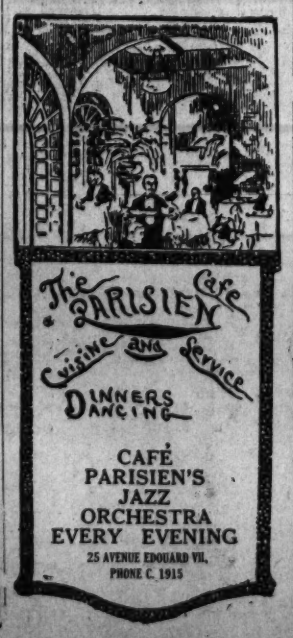
The message follows:

"As internal dissension continues, foreign aggression manifests itself repeatedly. To hasten the day of peace, the contending parties must make mutual concessions. Whereas the establishment of the Shanghai Conference was carried out in compliance with the wishes of our own and foreign people, it is evident that an early convention would have solved the difficulties in their entirety.

"We ask the authorities of the North and the South, therefore, to authorise their chief and associate peace delegates to resume the conference at once in order to satisfy the public demand. The delegates should moreover be given plenipotentiary power and have complete authority in the negotiations.

"Now, when the life of the nation is flickering like a candle in a storm, quick action is imperative, as further delay would allow complications to set in and would upset the plans for domestic tranquility which the authorities of both administrations are trying to bring about for the union of the Republic."

The signatories to this message are Messrs. Chen Pei-mung, Yu Shu-shen, Liang Hun-cho, Huang Shen-sih, Chow Yung, Hu Yung-kung, Liu Chang-chun, Lin En-sih, Tai Tseng-ling, Chow Chia-ching, Chu Yi-yin, Chen Wei-shien, Hua Yien-chien, Chu Chi-kwei, Hsia Sung, Sih Wen-kwei, Hoh Ying-tai, Hu Yu-ping, Sung Han-chung, Feng Shih-chi and Ching Ping-chang.



Price Of Silver To Remain Up In 1920, Is Prospect

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 2.—Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmids annual review of the silver market points out that China's exports of silver from 1914 to 1918 exceeded her imports by about eighty one million taels. The review says that some think that China then parted with much more silver than she could spare and that she will continue buying at least until this amount has been replaced. The review also points out that in view of the very large note circulation in India the Indian silver reserve is none too large and that should the price of silver fall to a reasonable level there is little doubt that the Indian Government would resume purchases. In view of this possibility and the apparently insatiable demand from China, it is difficult, the review says, to see any prospect of a return to normal prices during 1920, and the increased cost of silver seems likely to be maintained. But it is added it must not be forgotten that a pronounced recovery of the American exchange would lower the price of silver in London and that a cessation of the abnormal demand for China would put a completely different aspect on the market.

WEEKLY SILVER REPORT

London, January 1. — Messrs. Montagu's Silver report says:

The market is fairly well supplied, so, in spite of the weakness of American exchange, the price has slightly given way. The stock of silver in London is very small, markedly contrasting with the position in the United States where huge quantities are reported to be held for speculative purposes.

NEW YEAR IN U.S. NOT WHOLLY DRY

(Reuter's Service)

New York, January 1.—In spite of prohibition, New York was decidedly "wet" in places on New Year's eve. Restaurants and hotels were crowded with wine parties which paid exorbitant prices for "private" supplies. A few arrests were made, but the authorities refrained from strictly interpreting the law. The crowd in the streets was very small compared with former years when alcoholic liquors were freely dispensed. A few additional deaths from wood alcohol are reported among New Year celebrants in the country.

Memorial Service For Ex-President

A memorial service was held at the headquarters of the Nantao Police yesterday for the late ex-President, Feng Kuo-chang. Representatives of the various districts and sections of the Nantao and Chapei police participated under the leadership of Mr. Hsu Kuo-liang, the Police Chief for Shanghai and Woosung.

De Marcilly Named Charge At Berlin

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 4.—M. de Marcilly, recently promoted from the rank of Consul-General to that of Minister Plenipotentiary, has been appointed French Charge d'Affaires at Berlin.

IT IS A PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE
in this time of delayed shipments

the arrival of so many new things—things for which so many of you have long been waiting. The following is but a partial list of the many new arrivals which we are now unpacking:

ROQUEFORT CHEESE	ANCHOVIES
Cream Cheese	Spanish and Italian
Camembert Cheese	ITALIAN SAUSAGES
De Brie Cheese	Cervelat and Salami
Neufchatel Cheese	Puree de Foie Gras
Schloss Cheese	California Glace Fruit
Sierra Cheese	Russian Halva

Delicacies that are a delicious memory for hours after eating—that's the kind we import for your selection!

Come and see!

I. SHAININ & CO.

100 Szechuen Road Phone: Central 1483

Store open every weekday till 7 p.m. including Saturdays.

Lady Is Fined For Rescuing Pet From Police Dog Coolie

Miss Simoes Pays $3 For Act But Assault Charge Is Dismissed

A. P. Simoes, of the engineering department of Jardine, Matheson, and Co., Ltd., paid a fine of $3 in British Police court yesterday for allowing a Japanese poodle to run unmuzzled in Haskell Road and Miss Simoes paid a similar amount for "obstructing a police coolie." An additional charge that the lady assaulted the coolie was dismissed by Magistrate King.

The coolie said when he caught up the dog Miss Simoes appeared on the scene, took the little animal away from him, locked it into the house and returned to the street to assault him.

The court decided that the evidence indicated that Miss Simoes had taken the dog away from the coolie but doubted the assault story.

America Planning Pacific Ship Lines

New Services To Japan, China And Philippines To Open Probably In May

(Reuter's Service).

Washington, Jan. 1.—Mr. Payne, Chairman of the Shipping Board, has drafted a tentative scheme for the development of the Pacific passenger service. It is proposed to establish three lines from the Pacific coast to Japan, China and the Philippines, with weekly sailings to Japan, China and Vladivostok and sailings every three weeks to the Philippines, the Straits Settlements and India. The sailings cannot begin before May because the necessary ships are not yet completed.

COMMERCIAL PACT IN U. S.

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, Jan. 1.—The United States Chamber of Commerce has reached an agreement with similar organisations in South American countries for securing arbitration in disputes between merchants of the countries concerned.

French Rugby Team Loses To Scotland

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 1.—Scotland beat France by five points to nil at Rugby football.

"Who are the agents?"

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS

Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

This familiar query will be answered by this

ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.

ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese S K F Co., Ltd.

BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Dennison's
American Trading Co.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell.);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary
Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular fiction);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans' Sons, Ltd,
American Book Company, New York
Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
Macmillan & Co., London
The Macmillan Company, New York
The University of Chicago Press
The Mission Book Company

BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS
International Library of Technology
Internat'l. Correspondence Schools

BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
Willits & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Menihan Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Heyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.

CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golodna Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ltd.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Wallem & Co.
Melachrino: M. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Ristarals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation

CONFECTIONERY
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11e Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11e Nanking Rd.
Ediphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co,
H. K. Mulford Co.
Rector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co,
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Rosco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co,
Grasselli-Bayer
Sonn Brothers Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meriau, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

ELECTRICAL DEVICES.
Anylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co. Ltd
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co., (Brascolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unelectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Bronx—T. E. M. A.

EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd,
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

GLASS
Hirca Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMOPHONES
Cortina Languages Outfits
China Hua Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph,
J. A. S. Alves, 1a Jinkee Rd.

HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialties Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc,
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Theroz Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson.

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd,
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Sonn Brothers Co.

LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.

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Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
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A Man's Mettle—

By Reginald Wright Kaufman

MR. CLAYBOURNE tugged nervously at his gray mustache and sought comfort in a long gaze at the bald crest of Cameron's Cone, rising white above the encircling range of mountains.

"I'm sorry, Matilda," he said in the deprecatory tone which he habitually employed toward his masterful spouse. "We have been having such a confoundedly good time here at Manitou that I'd begun to be rather comforted for the loss of Lenox. It seems too bad that you should have to be annoyed."

"Annoyed! Too bad!" echoed Mrs. Claybourne, her square jaw tightening and her portly form assuming an even more than common rigidity. "You always did have an aggravating trick, Richard, of calling things by their weakest names.

"Ever since you threw away my fortune"—Mrs. Claybourne never let a day pass without at least one reference to this catastrophe, and never mentioned the related facts that the sum referred to had been precisely one-third the size of her husband's, and that both had been lost through Claybourne's misplaced confidence in her own brother—"ever since you threw away my fortune, we have had to give up one after another of the things to which we are by birth entitled.

"Last of all, we have had to come here for the Summer. And now—just as I, with infinite toil, have arranged a match between Adelaide and a young man of means and standing—just as I have snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat—the cup is dashed from my lips by the hand of the person whom it was most to benefit—by your own daughter!"

Mrs. Claybourne's metaphors were somewhat mixed—as they were apt to be in moments of crisis—but her husband managed to catch their point.

"Well, what's her kick against young Plaistead, anyhow?" he began, searching for his cigarette case. "His people are all right, and this mine is his own private property. Besides, he's not a bad lookin' fellow, either. What's the row?—that's what I want to know."

"And that's exactly what I am trying to tell you. It appears there was a strike, or something of that sort up at the Yellow King"——

"I know that—that's why he left here."

"Well, it seems he had much better have remained. He no sooner got to Cripple Creek than the men attacked the offices in force—and although he was armed, he wouldn't shoot."

"I know all that, too. Hang it, why should he shoot? He'd only have made a final adjustment impossible and blown the brains out of some poor chap who hadn't any to spare."

"Exactly; whereas, by pretending to be scared, he gained time and kept them talking until the militia arrived, and so won everything. But Adelaide doesn't see it that way. You know how romantic we women are, and Adelaide insists that he really was afraid, and that he should have defended his own property with his revolver. She is so worked up about it that she has actually telegraphed him that the engagement is broken."

Claybourne lit a cigarette, and the flame, in the glowing twilight, discovered an ironic smile upon his thin lips.

"As if," he murmured, "a chap with nine millions had any use for courage. Can't you make that clear to her?"

"Ah, there's the rub! I might have made it clear yesterday—but Bony Welsh spoiled everything!"

"Eh? Bony Welsh? Matilda, what the deuce has a dead highwayman got to do with a live Claybourne?"

"If he only were alive! Don't you see? Haven't you noticed how this Winfield person has been making up to Adelaide—especially ever since Mr. Plaistead had to leave and go to that horrid mine?

"Well, he's handsome, and not a pauper—though he hasn't a tenth of the other one's income, and so ought to be impossible—and now he rides out for a walk and comes home with the dead body of the man who had been terrorizing the whole country from here to Boulder. Can't you see what the contrast will do? Adelaide's in love with him!"

"Oh, but I say"—— began Claybourne.

"No, you don't," interrupted his wife, "you don't say a word. Why don't you?"

"Why don't you speak to the girl? I suppose that's what you mean."

"Speak to her? I've talked until my voice is hoarse. Why don't you? It's your place. I shall send her to you."

Adelaide, as it happened, was at that moment coming in sight down the long white road, and she was not alone.

The mother, however, was not a woman to be deterred by the presence of a mere man—even such a specimen as the tall, dark, broad-shouldered fellow who bore the name of Winfield. She walked frigidly forward and met the pair.

"Adelaide," she said—and if she acknowledged at all the scrupulous bow with which her daughter's companion honored her, the acknowledgment was quite lost in the twilight—"Adelaide, your father, I believe, has something important to communicate to you." Whereupon she strode away toward the other end of the hotel grounds.

The girl turned smilingly toward Winfield. She, too, was tall—a young woman of the healthy, modern, out-of-doors type, with a strong, lithe body, an open face, fearlessly tanned, and blue eyes at once frank and mocking.

"There is no use," she said, "in pretending not to know what that means."

"But, Miss Claybourne"—Winfield's dark cheeks flushed and his deep voice trembled a little—"I was just about—there was something which I so wanted to say to you!"

"Yes," the girl nodded; "I know. There is no use, either, in my pretending to misunderstand that. But I hope to be alive to-morrow, and one night"—her tone softened in spite of her smile—"one night will not change my answer."

His flush deepened, and he put out his hand as if to detain her, but she had turned away and was almost running toward the porch where her father stood, smoking in puffs of apprehensive brevity.

II.

"Well, dad," she said, as she came up to him and flung a friendly arm across his shoulder, "I suppose you want to tell me that I must marry Mr. Plaistead, and I know you hate to say it. Never mind; I've saved you the trouble, you see—and it wouldn't make any difference, anyhow, because I wouldn't marry him even if you wanted me to—which you really don't."

Claybourne squirmed.

"But, hang it, Adelaide, I do!"

Her arm dropped from his shoulders and she faced him, the blue eyes full of fire.

"Father!" she said. "You wouldn't"——

"Confound it, why not?"

"A coward, dad? A coward!"

"Oh, now, see here, if you come to that, we don't know that he is."

"He was afraid to defend his own property."

"It strikes me he took deuced good care of it—saved the whole shooting-match without wasting a spark of powder or shedding a drop of blood."

Her breast rose and fell.

"He was afraid!" she repeated.

Claybourne—who, for all his weakness in the presence of his wife, was, after all, a man of the world—smiled grimly. "Whereas Mr.—er—Winfield," he responded, "has killed his man. Is that your point, girl?"

She tossed her head proudly—and fearlessly.

"Why shouldn't it be?" she demanded.

"Because the comparison's not in favor of the man you want it to favor. Plaistead's whole property is in danger from a howling mob of misled men. What does he do? A chap who was easily frightened would have blazed away, killed some poor fellow whose only crime was shortsightedness—and then would have lost his own life and had his offices wrecked and the machinery ruined.

"But what does Plaistead do? Why, he's cool enough to fake fright and palaver until the militia arrives—and the situation is saved without damage to any one."

"I don't believe he was pretending fright, dad—and, anyhow, is that as brave a course as Mr. Winfield's?"

"It is braver, if you want a frank opinion. Winfield went out walking with a gun in his clothes; somebody jumped out from behind a tree and began to pepper away at him. If he ran, he was a dead one—if he just stood still, he was a dead one, anyhow.

"Naturally, he followed the first blind instinct of self-preservation, and peppered back. Well, he happened to be the better shot and killed his man. Now, really, old girl, which was the braver course?"

She was leaning against the porch-rail, her head drooped a little, her fingers intertwined nervously.

"Of course, I see what you mean, dad," she began; "but the fact remains that the one did fire, the other"——

"Whereas the other," her father supplied, "exhibited the finest sort of courage—the moral sort."

She was silent a moment, her fingers still twisting. "If I could be sure"——

"You can."

"He's coming on the eight-six—Plaistead. Ask him."

"But he might say anything."

"Oh, come now, girlie. A coward—perhaps, but a liar—Plaistead?"

She tossed her head back for reply, but the long whistle of a locomotive drowned her words.

"I will," she said, as the echoes rumbled away among the mountains. "I'll meet the train and ask him. Do you think, dad"—and she smiled again—"I ought to have a chaperon?"

She turned swiftly from his laughing answer and went toward the station.

Just within the glow from a little curio shop she met him—a slim, graceful fellow, almost a boy, without any of Winfield's mature muscular strength, and with a bronzed young face over which too few years had passed to set the lines of character. His gray eyes were gazing just now, in perplexity.

"Adelaide!" he cried, stopping short in his rapid stride up the cinder path.

"Not my ghost," she faltered, smiling.

"Then you"—— his whole face clouded. "What did you mean by that telegram?" he demanded.

Womanlike, she was the first to recover.

"Come," she said. "We don't want a scene just here, do we? Walk with me to the hotel, please—this way."

He obeyed meekly, and there was silence between them until they were again in the shadow. Then, however, his voice regained its commanding note.

"That telegram!" he repeated. "What did it mean?"

"Wasn't it explicit, Jim?"

"Too explicit to be convincing. What, I say, did it mean?"

She began to feel something new and strange in this boy who had

"Jim," she demanded.

loved her. The tone of the dictator was one which, heretofore, she had never heard from any man—not even from her own father, and least of all from James Plaistead. Quickly she resented it.

"I meant precisely what I said," she declared. "The engagement is broken."

"Why?"

The word was abrupt and the tone was rather that of a man demanding justice than of a lover pleading for a renewal of troth.

"Because of your course at the mine," she responded hotly.

"My course at the mine?"

"Precisely. It—it wasn't the manly course."

He could not know that the phrase had cost her something; he turned upon her shortly.

"I do not consider that it is a woman's place to judge in such matters what is a manly course," he said.

They were both angry now, and both saying the especial things to increase anger.

"Not when she happens to be engaged to the man in the case?" asked Adelaide with irony.

"Then, least of all. As a matter of fact, I did what I considered best to protect my own interests."

"And your own life!"

"Yes, my own life—which I foolishly fancied might be of some little value to you."

They had climbed the hill now, and were at pause before the gate to the grounds of the hotel.

"Jim," she said—but she might have said it more tenderly—"do you mean to tell me that you were not, for one moment, afraid?"

The thing was plain at last, and the accusation stung.

"Yes," he answered, "of course I was afraid, and it took all my common-sense not to shoot. But"——

"You were afraid," she interrupted. "That is what I wanted to be sure of—you were afraid! Now, you may understand why I tele"—

"I understand this—and I want you to understand it: that I do not care to plead my cause to any one who thinks me a coward."

He turned on his heel and left her—left her boiling with rage, not only that he had admitted her charge so nonchalantly, but that he had taken the feminine privilege, had somehow succeeded in reopening the question which her telegram should have permanently closed—and then himself broken their engagement!

Adelaide spent a restless night, thinking it over and over. But the more she thought, the more angry she became, and when at last she dropped off to sleep—not dry-eyed, it must be confessed—it was with a determination to be glad that she was to answer in the affirmative the question which he had said he would [illegible] ing.

They were [illegible] Cone together, [illegible] they had reach[illegible] then proceeding [illegible] on foot until they gained the summit. She had been talking of it for some days and bantering Winfield for his reluctance, the more so as he had referred, once or twice, to his own feats in Switzerland. At last she had won his consent, and, when her mother called her from him on the evening previous, she had just agreed to steal out of the hotel and meet him at four in the morning.

He was waiting for her as she came into the gray dawn—a broad, manly figure in Norfolk jacket and golf trousers, holding the two quiescent burros. He dropped the bridles as she approached.

"Then you did come?" he began eagerly. "And may I ask you now what I had begun to say last night?"

She would have been puzzled to account for the pang that shot through her, but she did manage a little laugh.

"Not yet," she said. "Isn't it rather soon after breakfast? And I only had a roll and coffee cooked over the gas. I hope you've brought a heavy luncheon!"

"But you promised"——

"I said that a night without you wouldn't change my answer. Surely, then, you're not afraid that a morning with you will be more dangerous to your cause? No, I am going to make you quest like a knight of old: when we reach the peak you may tell me."

He assented, as he could not help doing, and, since he was a bright man and a hardy climber, made the way pleasant until, at about ten o'clock, they passed the timber-line in their ascent and came to the strip of rock which stretched precipitously above them to the snow.

Here they lunched, Winfield building a fire with uncommon skill and Adelaide heating coffee. Here, too, they decided to tether the burros. Then an hour of stiff climbing—which the girl would have found impossible but for her short walking skirt—brought them to a point where the very peak of the mountain rose almost sheer above them, wrapped in snow.

Adelaide turned and looked, with shining eyes, and cheeks to which the cold gave an added glow, over the magnificent panorama before them. Close at hand, as it seemed, towered Pike's Peak, and all about, as far as sight could carry, was a billowing sea of sharp mountain tops, so crowded that she felt she could step from one to the other—and red, orange, green [illegible] nder a sky of perfect

more practical, was [illegible] aged in surveying the directly overhead. [illegible] et up this way, that's [illegible]. "We'll have to tie [illegible] around eastward in the snow till we see an approach."

"Tie up?" repeated Adelaide, her eyes still on the billowing peaks.

"Yes, in Alpine fashion. I've brought the rope. We tie it around you in this way—then around me. There's a slack of fifty yards, you see. I go ahead, and if I tumble over anywhere, it's up to you to brace hard against the nearest rock and hold on until I can scramble back."

He was wrapping the rope about her as he spoke, and, while she answered, was securing the other end around his own waist.

"Oh," said Adelaide, not without a queer little chill, "I've read about that. Only last year I read something in a newspaper about two men who did it in Switzerland, and one fell. The only thing the other man could do was to cling fast to some ice, but he felt his hold gradually growing weaker, and so he—cut the rope."

Winfield's fine mouth curved with scorn.

"The coward!" he exclaimed.

But Adelaide was not so certain.

"I don't know," she said. "It would seem rather a useless sort of grand-stand play—the other thing."

"You don't mean that!"

"Yes, I do. What would be gained—sacrificing your own life, not to save the other's, but just because you couldn't save it? That appears a little too theatrical."

"Ah, but there's a sense of honor about the situation—if you cannot return without your companion, you must not return at all."

Adelaide's eyes brightened.

"Somehow," she admitted, "I do like the sound of that."

"I knew you would," laughed Winfield, "and I know you'll hold on should I fall." He put an impulsive hand upon her arm. "To the summit!" he concluded, his face flushing and his tone softening. "And then"——

"Then," Adelaide admonished, "but not before."

Their eyes met in a moment's long gaze, then they set out, alpenstocks in hand, Winfield ahead and the girl following a good fifty yards of rope behind, they rounded the peak and worked gradually upward through the softer snow until they came upon a hard crust which bore them easily, but which exhibited an almost glossy smoothness not without danger.

Then the man paused on a projecting bit of rock, and waited her approach.

"Here," he said, pointing forward to a long reach of polished snow, "is a touchy place. There's a bit of cliff over to the right, I fancy, so we must work away up to the left. Now, you haven't cleats in your shoes, have you?"

She shook her head.

"I thought not. I have. You'd better go ahead, then, so that I can act as anchor. Do you mind?"

Adelaide, her cheeks glowing, laughed almost boyishly.

"Mind?" she echoed. "I've been envying you all along thus far. I'm just dying to have my turn as the advance guard!"

Thus, then, they went on. Under his direction, she fixed her eyes upon a huge boulder above them to the left. On the other side, to the right, as she progressed, she saw the sweep of ice-covered snow spread out and downward, gradually, until it became as steep as a gable-roof and as smooth as a window-pane.

Fifty feet it ran thus, at an angle of forty-five degrees. Then its angle became suddenly more acute and so, apparently, the whole sheet ended—and away beyond towered and tossed the sea of distant peaks, gray, white and red, orange, green and purple, to the far horizon.

The sight made her shiver a little, and for a brief moment she faltered.

"Hold tight!" sang out Winfield, the rope's length behind. "Keep your eye on the boulder and keep on the safe side of the edge!"

She tried to, but at the next step the safe side narrowed and there, too, the ice began declining northward—not so steeply as on her right, but unpleasantly ominous. She lifted her eyes to the boulder above——

IV.

Things of that sort always come quickly; they have the advantage of reducing suspense to a negligible quantity. Adelaide did not know that she slipped—that she wavered and cried out—that she fell. She knew only that she was suddenly shooting on her side, with what seemed the velocity of an express train, down that horrible chute of ice.

There was a flash of the white snow below, and then, as she turned at the sharper angle, a blare of the blue sky above and a sudden sharp, sickening jerk as the rope snapped taut.

In the moment it came over her with a strange rush of gladness that the rope had held. For an instant more she hung there, over the edge of a precipice, swinging back and forth, with her face now to the cliff and now to the tossing sea of distant peaks, gray, white and red, orange, green and purple.

The next moment a comforting blackness closed down over all.

Winfield, fifty yards above, was clinging fast to the narrow edge of the divide, his arms tight around a providential rock cropping out from the snow, but his body flat up the steep side of the chute and about his waist the awful rope with the dead weight at the other end.

And each instant it grew heavier.

He tried—once, twice, half a dozen times—to draw himself upward and get a leg over the narrow crest. But he tried in vain. Each struggle only left him weaker and less able to keep his hold. He looked downward over his shoulder and shivered; he saw only the taut rope vanishing over the cliff.

He called, but he got no answer. The cold ate into his vitals; the blood from a cut in his forehead ran down into his eyes; the rope seemed to be tearing him in half—and out of his aching arms the strength was running with every pound of his heart against his ribs.

He could hold out, he thought, twenty heart-beats more—and then he knew he could hold out but fifteen.

One—two—three, he counted. Again he called and again he got no answer—only a waste of strength when every ounce of it counted for so much.

Four—five—six!

They were alone up here. Seven—eight! There was no one within miles—would be no one for hours, when they were missed, and then——

Nine—ten! And she was dead—she had not answered him; he had given her every chance. Eleven! He could not stand it a moment longer; he would drop at the next count. Twelve! He knew she was dead; he must let go and follow now, unless——

Thirteen—fourteen! Those two beats came as one—time was cheating him!

And then the last straw was added; distinctly he felt the rock to which he clung begin to weaken and give way. His final hope was slipping from his clawing hands.

Fifteen!

With a hideous struggle he hugged one arm tighter about the weakening support, swung the other free and drew from the sheath at his belt a keen new hunting-knife. It flashed in the air.

Plaistead thanked God for the rage of jealousy which, when it took him and bore him along with it, he had reviled and discredited. That he should have risen from a sleepless bed and sought the dawn alone in the mountain—this was well enough. But that, perceiving Adelaide and Winfield making toward the summit, he should have followed them—that was beneath a gentleman.

Yet he had followed them; and coming upon the ice-sheet, had followed them none too fast.

He saw Winfield clinging to the rock, saw the rope's black line stretching straight downward, and before he could shout, saw the flash of the knife.

He threw himself, at peril of his life, across the narrow crest of snow, digging knees and toes deep upon the other side, flung wide his arms and so, somehow—but how he never knew—he gripped, as it rose for a second time, the hand that held the blade.

Five minutes later Winfield was lying in a faint beside him and Adelaide was opening her eyes, her head on his knees.

She was on her feet almost instantly, sick and dizzy still, but smiling.

"You? How did you?"

"Never mind, I did get here, and just in time—that's the point."

"And you—but you might have been killed!"

"You certainly would have been. Can you come on now?"

She looked at him open-eyed. "Hardly," she said, with some constraint. "You forget that Mr. Winfield has yet to be revived."

"Mr. Winfield," said Plaistead dryly, "will prefer, I should fancy, to revive alone."

She was about to make a retort that was scarcely pleasant, when her eye fell upon the rope. She stooped and picked it up. It had not quite been severed, but the sign of the knife was there.

"Jim," she demanded, "did—did you cut this?"

"No," said Plaistead.

Adelaide turned her face away and remained silent for a moment. Then she said:

"I can start now."

And so they set out, leaving the slowly reviving Winfield behind them.

Half way down the mountain Plaistead spoke again.

"Adelaide," he began, "don't you think that I might have a chance?"

But women are queer creatures—they dislike being put in the wrong, and Plaistead, by rescuing this girl, had placed her at precisely such a disadvantage.

"I know what you mean!" she flashed at him. "You mean that I've been a fool, and now"—her voice broke—"now you want to—to rub it in!"

"Oh, Adelaide"—— And he reached a hand toward her.

"Don't!" she cried, striking it down. "Don't speak to me!"

It was thus that in silence they reached the hotel, whence Claybourne and his wife, as it chanced, were just sallying. At sight of the climbers the faces of both the older people showed unmistakable tokens of gratified surprise. Plaistead's jaw squared, but he smiled.

"I suppose," he said, hat in hand, "that you imagine Adelaide and I have been on the mountain making up—and that she's promised that she will be my wife?"

"I—I really"—— stammered Mr. Claybourne.

"We should be charmed to think so," interposed his wife.

"Well," said Plaistead, "I should advise you to think so, because it's the truth."

"Jim!" gasped Adelaide.

"Or will be," Plaistead amended, "in just a minute."

And he bent and kissed her.

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ITALY SHIPPING ARMS INTO CHINA

Peking Investigating Report Seven Vessels Are En Route With Munitions

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, December 31.—The Kung Yen-pao and other Peking vernacular papers report that seven steamers have been despatched from Italy with cargoes of arms and ammunition destined for China and that two of these vessels have already reached China, where they are disposing of their cargoes. Of these seven steamers, three are destined for Shanghai, two to ports on the Yangtsze, one to Chingwangtao and one to Tientsin. The Government is stated to be much interested in these steamers and will send delegates to investigate the nature of their cargoes as soon as they arrive.

Ever since the arrival of an Italian transport loaded with aeroplane and military equipment at Chingwangtao in November there has been much speculation in local official circles as to Italy's plans for disposing of her superfluous arms and ammunition. The Italian Legation entered only reluctantly into the "Gentlemen's Agreement" for an embargo on arms and ammunition into China, and it left to itself, even after joining the rest of the Allies in agreeing to the embargo, a certain freedom of action.

For example, it is stated authoritatively that the Italian Legation, while not contemplating the sale to the Chinese Government and Tuchuns any of the arms and ammunition shipped to China by Italian transport for Chingwangtao last November, maintained that its nationals had the right to make such sales without interference on the part of the Legation under certain reservations made by the Legation when it allied itself to the "Gentlemen's Embargo Agreement."

Thus Italian shipments of arms to the Far East and the negotiations of Italian merchants with Chinese Tuchuns and other military representatives are being watched closely in both Chinese and foreign official circles in Peking. The political situation shows many signs of improvement, but is still delicate; and the acquisition of extensive military supplies by the reactionary group of Tuchuns would, it is thought, result in the introduction of a disturbing element into the mending peace situation.

LONDON NAMES COLONIAL HONORS

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—The Colonial Office list of New Year honors includes:

Knights Commanders of the order of St. Michael and St. George: Mr. William Herries, Minister of Railways in New Zealand. Mr. George Parkin, Organising Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

Companions of the order of St. Michael and St. George: Mr. John Innes, ex-Judicial Commissioner, Federated Malay States. Mr. Malcolm Stevenson, Administrator, Cyprus. Mr. Henry Thompson, Conservator of Forests, Nigeria. Mr. Gerald Goodman, Judicial Commissioner, Malay States. Mr. David Hutchins, in recognition of his services to forestry in various parts of the Empire.

Commanders of the order of the British Empire: Lieut. Col. Beattie, West African Frontier Force. Mr. Frank McLellan, Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.

The Foreign Office list includes:

Knight Commanders of the order of St. Michael and St. George: Mr. Edgar Bonham Carter, Judicial Official, Mesopotamia. Mr. Frederick Butler, Director of the Overseas Trade Department. Major Gen. Sir Percy Cox, H. M. Representative at Teheran.

Companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George. Mr. Robert Hodgson, H. M. Consul at Vladivostok.

The Maharaja of Nawanagar (formerly Prince Ranjitsinhji the famous cricketer) receives the Grand Cross of the British Empire in the Prime Minister's list.

Seine River Flood Is Still Unabated

Damage Done In Suburbs But Paris Has Not Yet Suffered Much

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 3.—The Seine rose about 10 centimeters yesterday. So far Paris has not suffered much from the floods and as the rain has ceased for the time being, it is hoped that the Seine's rise on Monday to 6 meters 20 will be the maximum. On the other hand riverside suburbs both above and below Paris, those on the Marne especially, are beginning to be flooded.

The League Of Husbands

The Smile That Wins -:- By T. E. Powers

I'D LIKE A POUND OF SUGAR
NO SUGAR MADAM!
SUGAR
COULD I GET A POUND OF SUGAR—MY CHILDREN ARE STARVING
NO! NO SUGAR!
SUGAR
DEAR DO YOU THINK YOU COULD GET SOME SUGAR FOR ME
I'LL TRY SWEETHEART'
COLD, THIS MORNING? GOT ANY SUGAR?
?
SUGAR
GOOD STUFF
DARLING! HOW DID YOU DO IT

Clemenceau Still Visiting In Var

Premier Everywhere Is Being Received By People With Enthusiasm

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 3.—M. Clemenceau continues his tour of the Var Department. He visited General Gallieni's grave at St. Raphael, and he made a speech at a luncheon given in his honor at St. Maximin, emphasising the urgent importance of the financial task before France and appealing to the patriotism of his countrymen to rise to the emergency. The Premier has been received everywhere with great enthusiasm.

Congress Urged To Send American Agents To Orien

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 1.—The Secretary of Commerce has urged Congress to provide funds for sending commercial attaches and commissioners to the Far East, the new European markets, India and Turkey to further American trade. He has asked the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee to grant an increase of $750,000 for the next fiscal year to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Trade for its expansion to meet the demands of world commerce. The Secretary of Commerce has also asked for an appropriation to be made for increasing the salaries of foreign trade representatives in view of the extraordinarily high cost of living.

Meeting In Peking Of Old Parliament

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking Jan. 5.—Upwards of one hundred Northern members of the Old Parliament are meeting today, it is believed in connection with domestic peace.

ITALIAN MINISTER HERE

Signor Durazzo, the new Italian Minister to Peking arrived in Shanghai yesterday on the steamer Africa and is guest of the Italian Consul-General Mr. Rossi.

Paci—Piastro

First Subscription Concert

The first of the subscription concerts given by Messrs. Piastro and Paci was devoted to the "classical" school, represented by J. S. Bach, Mozart, Corelli Handel and Beethoven.

Bach's first sonata for violin alone opened the concert. Piastro's feeling for the classics is profound and dignified, and the Corelli Variations, "La Folia," were infused with warmth.

Beethoven's Romance in G and Mozart's Minuet in D give a foretaste of the style to be treated on Friday, the "Romantic School" whilst the "Moonlight Sonata" played (with scarcely any other light) by Mr. Paci, was a genuine link between the earlier classical form and the modern style.

Mr. Paci exhibits a lively affection for the periwig-and-powder elegance of Mozart's works, and brings out the greatness as well as the humor of the master in the A Major sonata. The last movements were continued in almost total darkness, when the lights failed. The completion of the concert with a couple of candles, suited the scholarly nature of the program perfectly.

The series will be widely appreciated by all those music lovers of catholic tastes. No two artists could be better qualified to give so comprehensive a survey of the outstanding features of some three hundred years of musical history—exhibited in actual music rather than in words, names and dates.

R. B. HURRY.

Feng's Bodyguard Being Transferred

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Jan. 5.—An arrangement has been reached for the formation of General Feng Kuo-chang's former bodyguard into a mixed brigade under General Wang Ting-chen at Charhar. A portion of his bodyguard was recently attached to the fifth division at Nanyuan, and uncertainty regarding their future, since General Feng Kuo-chang's death, led to restlessness on the part of the men which, being greatly exaggerated, created the wildest rumors and panic amongst the shopkeepers. The men did not leave barracks yesterday but the Government feared trouble and undertook the most careful precautions, additional police patrolling all the streets, etc.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD IN U. S. REPORTED

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, January 1.—American gold valued at $12,110,147 was exported from New York in November and gold to the value of $1,230,283 was imported.

Exports of merchandise from New York during November amounted to $232,322,158 and imports to $241,808,185.

Universal Prayer Week Here Began

Observance in Shanghai of the Universal Week of Prayer began last evening at the Union Church and was held under the leadership of the Rev. C. N. Lack from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. Each day this week at the same hour prayer services will be held in common with Evangelistic churches throughout the world.

The program for the week is as follows:

Monday—Rev. C. N. Lack, "Thanksgiving and Confession."

Tuesday—Rev. J. W. Crofoot, M.A., "The Church Universal."

Wednesday—Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A., "Nations and their Rulers."

Thursday—Rev. H. F. Ridley, Missions among Moslems and Heathen.

Friday—Rev. J. W. Nichols, "Families, Schools, Colleges and Young."

Saturday—Rev. C. G. Sparham, "The Jews and Home Missions."

PLUNKETT NOT DEAD

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1.—There is no truth in the report from New York yesterday of the death of Sir Horace Plunkett. Reuters correspondent at Battle Creek, Mich., telegraphing today, reports that Sir Horace Plunkett has arrived there in good health.

Chinese Youths In Japan Find Funds Cut Off

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, December 31.—The Chinese students in Japan are much alarmed over the Peking Government's inability to send them funds with which to meet their regular expenses at the New Year and have telegraphed to the Ministry of Education requesting either that funds be sent to them at once or that the Ministry take the steps necessary for raising the required sum in Japan.

The Acting Minister of Education, Fu Yueh-feng, has accordingly taken the matter up with the Ministry of Finance and recommended that a small short term loan sufficient to cover the requirements of the students be arranged for in Japan and recommending that the Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Tokio be instructed to take this question up with one of the Japanese banks in Tokio.

ADMIRAL HERE TODAY

Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., who arrives in Shanghai this morning will be host to a number of foreign and Chinese guests at a tiffin aboard his flagship, the South Dakota this noon. Tonight he will be the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Chinese Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yang Tchang.

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COVER THE EARTH

GERMANS OPPOSE POLITICAL UNITY

Eighteen States Said To Be Strongly In Favor Of Federal System

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 3.—According to advices from Mainz, the German newspapers state that eighteen of the German States including especially the Southern States have declared against the political unity of Germany, being in favor of a Federal system.

Leave To Appeal Given Plaintiffs In Stasia Case

Leave to appeal was granted in the British Supreme Court yesterdaw from the judgment in the claim instituted by La Societe Maritime Francais against the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, Ltd. The Court also ordered plaintiffs to give security for the costs of the appeal to Privy Council at £350. The costs of the making up of the record, $250, would also have to be paid.

The claim arose out of the allegation by the plaintiffs of damages for injury to their motor ship, the Stasia, by negligence of the defendants servants. The defendants denied negligence and set up certain other defenses and obtained judgment. Mr. E. L. Hartopp appeared for the plaintiffs and the defendants were represented by Mr. Lipson Ward.

Woman's Club Will Entertain Delegates Today

Miss. Ellen Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, and the 14 American women educators who are in Shanghai for the Conference on Chinese Women's Work will be the special guests of the American Woman's Club this afternoon at four o'clock at the meeting in the Carlton Cafe.

Miss Amelia Josephine Burr the poet, who is one of the visiting party, will read some of her poems. The program comes under the general title of Library Day of which Mrs. John Gold is the chairman.

STRIKE MEETINGS HELD IN LONDON

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, December 31.—Important conferences are being held in London with a view to finding a settlement of the iron moulders strike.

London, December 31. — The transport workers have decided to accept a court of enquiry into the dockers' wages demands. The court will probably have a judge as chairman, on the lines of the Sankey Coal Commission.

Program Announced For Violin Recital

Mr. Frank Smit will given violin recital tonight in Holy Trinity Cathedral with Mr. Roland B. Hurry, Mus. B., at the organ. The Cathedral School Choir will also participate. The program follows:

(1) Organ—Fantasia in F minor No. (2) .....Mozart (Comp. March 1791)
(2) Violin (with organ) Old English Composers:
(a) Largo cantabile . John Collett (Early 18th century)
(b) "Ratcliff Cross" and "Royal Voluntier"... ..... John Ravenscroft
(c) Intermedio ....John Freake Early 18th century)
(d) Adagio and Corrente Henry Eccles
Mr. F. Smit
(3) The Choir:
"O little town of Bethlehem" "Forst Green" English Traditional
"O rejoice ye Christians, loudly" .....J. S. Bach
(4) Violin alone—Andante from Sonata IV. . .J. S. Bach
(5) Violin—(a) Grave Friedemann Bach
(b) Romance J. Rheinberger
(6) The Choir—"Jesu, joy of man's desiring". J. S. Bach
(7) Organ — Triumphal March from "Caractacus" .....E. Elgar

WATH MRS. DONN DID

When Her Little Boy Had A Cold.

Mrs. F. Donn, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, is one of the thousands of mothers who keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house ready for immediate use when the little ones get out of sorts. She writes:—

"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for my children, and find them a very satisfactory medicine. When my little boy had a cold I gave him the Tablets* at night, and in the morning he was all right. I give them to the children for constipation, and find their action prompt and gentle."

To mothers everywhere Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are a real friend. They are equally harmless and helpful to the youngest infant as to the child of 6 years or more, are a specific for indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, make teething easy, promote restful sleep and good appetite drive out worms. Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Boat For Hongkong Aground In Hawaii

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 1. — The steamer Cuzco, from New York for Hongkong is reported to be stranded off Honolulu.

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Health, Beauty And The Home

Now for Hot Cakes

By Mrs. Christine Frederick,

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

I AM sure it was that incomparable American Mark Twain who said he had travelled all over Europe in search of griddle cakes! It is certainly true that all forms of griddle and "hot" cakes are distinctly an American dish. And while they have been severely criticized by some health experts there is good reason to use them more freely, especially with the advent of frosty mornings.

Are they healthful? Yes, if well prepared and baked. By this is meant that the batter is properly stirred and baked at such a temperature as will sufficiently "cook the cake through."

This means, first, attention to the kind of griddle or cooking device. The old-fashioned soapstone griddle cannot be equalled. This was not greased, and was heated on the typical range coal fire. However, this sort of griddle is not made commonly, especially for home use, and we find aluminum and iron taking its place to-day.

I am often asked which metal I prefer for baking cakes. My leaning is toward an iron rather than an aluminum surface for cakes of any kind. This, however, means a heavy grade of Russia iron, such as is found in the best frying pans, and not any cheap sheet iron, which heats too quickly and causes burning.

In using any device for cooking a hot cake the operator must remember that the pan or griddle must get "warmed through" sufficiently before any good results come. The secret of good cooking here is to get the griddle or pan sufficiently hot, but not over hot, and then keep it at just this temperature. This requires frequent adjustment of the fire, and that is why either gas or electricity is more satisfactory than a coal or wood fire for this purpose.

If my readers will only recall the man in the window of our chain restaurants who stands continually baking "hot wheats," he will see how simple and smokeless the process of making griddle cakes is. This is what so many housekeepers need to learn—to cook a hot cake without smoking up the entire kitchen. This can be accomplished by controlling the fire and by avoiding excessive greasing of the pan.

How common it is to see a woman take a spoonful of drippings, scrape it into the pan with her finger, and then let it melt in such quantity that it is noticeable in the pan. This is entirely wrong.

What does the man do when he cooks cakes? Does he lay spoonfuls of fat unevenly on the griddle to smoke up the room? No, he holds in his left hand what looks like a small flatiron, which is covered with a cloth saturated with fat. Just a single brush of this greaser over the pan and it becomes sufficiently greased without extra fat.

Why does not the housekeeper adopt this device? There are on the market several kinds of "pan-greasers" with handles consisting of a lamp wick of cotton, so fastened in the handle that they can easily be renewed and cleansed. Just a touch of this greaser on the pan will be sufficient to oil it for cooking.

Then, again, how does the man pour the batter into the pan? I dislike to admit it, but it seems to me that men cook more efficiently and with less effort than women. I have never seen a woman do anything else but mix the batter in a large broad bowl, then ladle each spoonful into the pan (which may be placed quite some feet from the bowl) with a large kitchen spoon. The result is uneven, straggly cakes. But the man who makes a science of it uses a pitcher, and pours the batter into uniform, small and neat portions, just where he wants each cake to be.

Why don't women do this, instead of following the unwieldy bowl method? It is more convenient to place the flour and ingredients in the bottom of an enamel pitcher, add the liquids and mix in the pitcher—then pour out as needed. Let us copy men if they can teach us something about making housework easy!

Another fatal error is to place a batch of cooked cakes into an oven or to cover them with a bowl to keep them warm. This makes them soggy and moist, just what we do not wish. Better to lay each lot of cakes on separate hot plates and send them to the table this way than to pile many cakes on top of each other.

When I say "cakes" I mean all the tribe of small hot batter foods such as waffles, spoon bread, "scones" and regular hot cakes. I cannot mention waffles without my tongue moistening at the thought, for of all the cake tribe these appeal most to me as toothsome delicacies. Strange, but I have met persons who never ate a waffle, and many housekeepers never include waffles in their Winter menus. They think waffles difficult to make. Whereas for me, give me a good hot waffle iron, sing yo-ho-ho and a bottle of syrup, and you could not tempt me with any high-priced delicacy.

Who has eaten a chicken-waffle dinner? In one section of the country this is the "one best bet" for a Sunday dinner de luxe, and I warrant that it has steak or roast and potatoes and gravy "beaten a mile." Waffles take time to make, true, but since they really furnish a complete meal (so nourishing are they) even this time is not any greater than spent in preparing other complete meals. The iron must be very hot, but not smoking; then lay on or pour a spoonful of batter into each corner, cover with top iron and you can make the most dry, toothsome and tempting of all the hot cake family.

I do not generally give recipes, but I am going to give here my own personal "prize" waffle recipe, because I have so often tried it and know it is first class. Some day when you are tired of meat and fish and fowl and just can't think of another thing to have to eat try this on your family and see if they won't ask to have them soon again:

Mix and sift thoroughly 2½ cups white flour, 4 level teaspoons baking powder and 1 scant teaspoon salt. Separate 3 eggs, beating the yellows to a cream and the whites to a stiff froth. Add the yolks and 1½ cups of milk to the dry mixture. Then add 1½ tablespoons melted shortening and last of all fold in the stiffly beaten whites. This makes about 12 large waffles.

"Systematic exercise is one of the surest safeguards of a woman's beauty."
Photograph Posed by MISS GRACE DARLING at CAMPBELL STUDIO

Beauty's Foundation

By Lina Cavalieri

The Most Famous Living Beauty.

SHOW me a woman who has indigestion and I will show you a person with muddy complexion, dull or feverishly bright eyes, a coated tongue and a dull, languid manner.

None of these makes for beauty. All are signs of ill-health. Besides these outward and visible signs of ill-health, the spirits are weighted down. The girl thinks she is unhappy and sometimes frankly miserable. She manufactures causes for her misery or else exaggerates unduly the trifles that are not to her liking and makes them causes for her depression.

Moreover, besides these, indigestion causes even graver troubles. I can recall several instances of persons whose serious decline in health began with various symptoms of indigestion. It was never clear to me whether indigestion was the cause or the effect of their maladies. But I trust I have said enough to prove that indigestion is a most undesirable state. Vanity alone should forbid it.

How to prevent indigestion? There are many effective ways, but first I am going to tell you of a most excellent exercise to discourage indigestion.

Whenever there is an opportunity you should knead the abdomen on retiring and several times a day. Double your hands as though for kneading bread. Place the clenched hands beneath the ribs. Press firmly and regularly upon the intestines, moving the fists forward until they meet. Having done this five to ten times, allow the left hand to rest at your side and with the right hand press gently but steadily downward at the left of the abdomen until your hand is opposite the thigh. Repeat this operation several times each time you take the exercise. This is still more effective if taken while you are lying in your bathtub. The relaxation of the muscles is aided by the fact that they are under water. The hydropathic school believes this one of the greatest aids known for restoring proper digestion.

Much walking also is extremely helpful in curing indigestion. I have often advised walking as a stimulant to the torpid functions of the body, and I consider it the best aid to health and beauty that a woman can have.

Again, let me tell you that coarse cereals are an enemy to ill-health and indigestion. Seldom does one see a case of indigestion in Scotland, and if we do we know it is a queer Scot who dislikes his national dish, oatmeal. Oatmeal, whole wheat, rice, all being large fibered foods, stir the stomach and intestines to activity, which is good for digestion.

Science teaches that any woman who values her complexion must see that one-half of her daily amount of food is made up of potatoes, rice, bread, etc. A smaller proportion should consist of the proteids, as meat, milk, eggs or cheese. And finally the smallest part should be made up of butter and oil, as in the dressing of salads. Keep this table in mind and you will find a new interest in choosing your foods, and in a short time you will welcome a marked improvement in your health and appearance.

Do not decline sweets unless you are overweight, but eat them at the right time, which is as dessert for luncheon or dinner. Never eat cake or candy between meals.

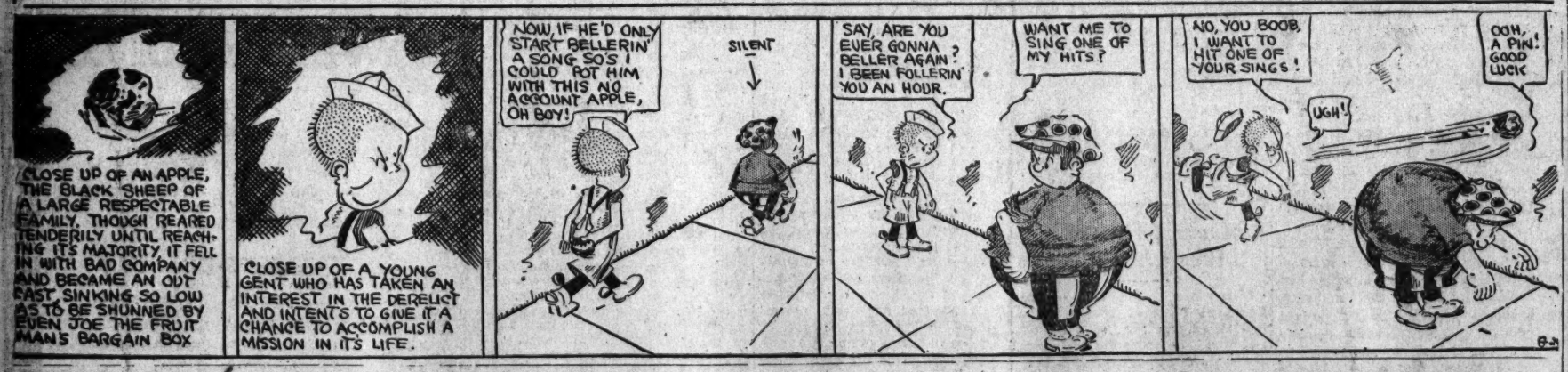
Turn resolutely away from all fried foods. You have heard that fried foods are injurious, but you do not know why. It is my pleasure to tell you. They are indigestible because they form in the stomach a substance as thick and unwieldly as leather and as difficult of digestion. Neither eggs nor milk should ever reach the boiling point.

Even beef that is cut up into a stew should be kept simmering below the boiling point. An egg that has been dropped into water just below the boiling point and allowed to heat there for eight minutes instead of boiling four, and milk that has been heated but never permitted to show one of the bubbles that attend the boiling state, are admirable substitutes for the old forms.

Avoid what specially taxes the digestion, as veal or pork, salt meats and heavy hashes. Bananas are extremely indigestible to some persons and should be carefully avoided by them. Sugar, however, is quickly converted into energy, as the Russian dancers well know, for they eat inordinate quantities of candy and sweet pastes, yet, because they exercise it off, they remain thin.

A good plan for every woman to follow is to eat as little as she can subsist on and still maintain her strength. Remember that while the stomach of each adult equals in size that of a quart measure, it is wise to fill it only half; that is, to take into it at any time no more than a pint of food or fluid or of both combined.

US BOYS — Missed Him, By Jimmy — By McNamara


CLOSE UP OF AN APPLE, THE BLACK SHEEP OF A LARGE RESPECTABLE FAMILY, THOUGH REARED TENDERILY UNTIL REACHING ITS MAJORITY IT FELL IN WITH BAD COMPANY AND BECAME AN OUT CAST, SINKING SO LOW AS TO BE SHUNNED BY EVEN JOE THE FRUIT MAN'S BARGAIN BOX
CLOSE UP OF A YOUNG GENT WHO HAS TAKEN AN INTEREST IN THE DERELICT AND INTENTS TO GIVE IT A CHANCE TO ACCOMPLISH A MISSION IN ITS LIFE.
NOW, IF HE'D ONLY START BELLERIN' A SONG SO'S I COULD POT HIM WITH THIS NO ACCOUNT APPLE, OH BOY!
SILENT
SAY, ARE YOU EVER GONNA BELLER AGAIN? I BEEN FOLLERIN' YOU AN HOUR.
WANT ME TO SING ONE OF MY HITS?
NO, YOU BOOB, I WANT TO HIT ONE OF YOUR SINGS!
UGH!
OOH, A PIN! GOOD LUCK!

JUST OFF THE BOAT

direct from the

Sun-Bathed Orchards of America

Lovely Fresh Eating Apples and also just the same COOKING Apples you had back Home—Oh! the Apple Pie this Christmas!

Either kind, **$6.00** per 40 lb. boxes or smaller quantity if desired.

Send in your order before they are all sold

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Italian Warehouse Dept.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES COVER THE EARTH

TRADE AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY KOFA MARK

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
Hospital and Laboratory Supplies

American Drug Company
42 NANKING ROAD.
Pharmacy Central 81 Laboratory East 168

START THE NEW YEAR
with a box of
GUNTHER'S CHOCOLATES
(WELL PACKED FOR MAILING)

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
STORE OF QUALITY
SHANGHAI

FURS FURS FURS

WE beg to inform our friends that, owing .. the growth of our business, on October 2 nd, we shall open
A BRANCH STORE at C. 123 HONAN ROAD
We are specialists in the sale of all kinds of Furs and promptly execute all orders. We also purchase the best quality of Foreign Skins.

YUEN SUNG-TAI—FUR DEALERS
Established over 20 years
4 Honan Road: Phone. C. 4048: Branch Office: C. 123 Honan Road.

ROSENSTOCK'S
ANNUAL DIRECTORY
AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
OF CHINA

COVERING
AMOY — ANTUNG — CANTON — CHANGCHUN — CHANGSHA — CHEFOO — CHINGKIANG — CHINWANGTAO — CHUNGKING — DAIREN — HANGCHOW — HANKOW — HARBIN — HOIHOW — HONGKONG — ICHANG — KIUKIANG — LUNGKOW — MACAO — MOUKDEN — NANKING — NEWCHWANG — NINGPO — PAKHOI — PEKING — PORT ARTHUR — SHANGHAI — SHASI — SOOCHOW — SWATOW — TIENTSIN — TONGKU — TSINANFU — TSINGTAO — WEIHAIWEI — WENCHOW — WUCHOW — WUHU — YOCHOW

CONTAINING
A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BUSINESS FIRMS AND PERSONEL,
A DIRECTORY OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND MEMBERS, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS,
THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF EACH CITY,
A CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADE CENTRES
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA
TOGETHER WITH
A COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER
AN ABRIDGED HISTORY AND GENERAL TRADE REPORT OF CHINA
A DESCRIPTION AND TRADE REPORT OF EACH CITY
A LIST OF AMERICAN & EUROPEAN MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

Shanghai Section now being compiled. Information of all Firms, Clubs, Associations, etc. published gratis.
New Firms should apply for forms to the Publication Office for China,
22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

HUDFORD GARAGE
owned and operated by
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

Motor Car Repairs, Painting
and
Commercial Body Building
under the supervision of
a fully qualified engineer.

We have in stock a few
WINTER TOPS
for
FORD CARS
almost new, Tls. 200 each

89-91 Rue Montauban. Telephone C. 322

HANG SHUN TAI, FUR DEALERS
407 HONAN ROAD, Tel. C. 4319
Dealers in all descriptions of furs and skins

Most foreigners like to have something pleasant at Xmas time. Furs are more valuable than other gifts, but they are useful and lasting. We have established branches in all districts of China and some other countries and are experts in the selection of suitable Xmas gifts. We have just received a large consignment of Sable, Ermine, Seal, Skunk, White Fox and Squirrel, etc. for this purpose.
Please call at our store at once (as there is a sale on at present) before the rush comes on.
26573

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press
大陸報

Classified Advertisements
All Advertisements must be Prepaid
Replies must be called for
2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1920

Concession Francaise de Changhai

AVIS

ELECTIONS MUNICIPAL DU 15 JANVIER 1920.

Candidatures presentees au Consulate General de France:—

3 Janvier 1920 X. DARD Candidat Francais

3 Janvier 1920 F. SCHWYZER Candidat Etranger

Le Vice-Consul de France, Gerant le Consulat General de France,

Dufaure de la PRADE.

27264

NOTICE

S.S. "WAWALONA" FROM PORTLAND

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf on Thursday, 8th instant, at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agent.

27302

NOTICE

S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE" FROM SEATTLE

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Eastern Wharf on Thursday, 8th instant, at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agents.

27305

NOTICE

S.S. "EDMORE" FROM SEATTLE

An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the China Merchant's Lowe Wharf on Friday, 9th instant, at 10 a.m., when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance.

THE ADMIRAL LINE
Agents.

27304

NOTICE

Montgomery Ward and Company of Chicago beg to announce the establishment of a new office at No. 12 Nanking Road for the Importing of General American Merchandise.

F. A. SIMON,
Representative.

Shanghai, January 5th 1920.

27298

LANGUAGE SCHOOL

A School for the study of the Wu Dialect will be opened for the Spring term on January 19, at Soochow University. Those interested should communicate at once with the undersigned.

W. B. NANCE,

27280

LOST

A Delivery Order, issued by N. Y. K. No. 286 for 30 Cases, Cotton Shirting ex s/s No. 6 Omi Maru Marked, FF / YC / H has been lost.

Shanghai

The Public are hereby cautioned against negotiating same, as it has been declared null and void.

Masuda Trading Co., Ltd.

Shanghai, Jan. 5th, 1920.

27297

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

JANUARY DEPOSITS

will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24B Kiangse Road

Up to

and

Including

Thursday, January 8

Shanghai, 1919.

29240

Private Day and Boarding School

31 and 32 Quinsan Road.

Re-opens for the Winter Term on Tuesday, January 6, 1920 at 9 a.m. Primary, Intermediate and Grammar classes.

MARTHA W. JEWELL,
Principal.

27239

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS

are executed at any time

AIKOSHA DAIRY

89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2173

Prof. I. K. Seto

TURKISH BATH

and Massage Establishment

Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.

No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

KINGMAN & BROS.

How to Preserve the Teeth

In order to keep the teeth in a good condition scientific precaution must be taken. Through negligence, decay and numerous other affections such as tooth-ache, dental periostitis esteo-peribstitis, necrosis of the jaw, etc., may arise. During the process of ingestion, there are settled on the teeth, some deposits of mineral and organic matters, called tartar, which possesses a morbid power of pressing the gum. As an inevitable result of the presence of this tartar, the teeth will become elongated and movable and will, by degrees, absorb away the enamel, leading ultimately to the decay and degeneration of the teeth. The tartar is so hard and resistant to the process of brushing that it cannot be scraped off except with dental instruments specially devised for that purpose.

Dr. KINGMAN offers to the public his service for preserving their teeth at an annual subscription Fee of $10.00 per head to be paid in advance.

The work to be done by Dr. KINGMAN to the subscribers consists in:—

(1) Cleaning of the teeth quarterly
(2) Filing with gold platinum alloy only, when the teeth present holes.
(3) Inspecting the teeth at any time at the desire of the subscribers.

No. 40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED

NOTICE

I have this day assumed charge of the Society's Branch at this Port.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. SMITH,
Branch Manager.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1920.

27212

[redacted]

Dr. M. H. Katzen

of the Paris University, Physician and Surgeon.

WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES.

Consulting hours:
11.00 a.m.—1.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m.—6.00 p.m.

4 PARK LANE
(near Quinsan Gardens)
Telephone North 3114.

26931

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

Municipal Notification

No. 2647.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

27224

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

27223

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

beg to notify their patrons that their

WALL CALENDAR for 1920 is now being distributed.

1920 Refills for Desk Calendar will be distributed early in January.

"COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON"

ARE YOU CHANGING YOUR FILING SYSTEM?

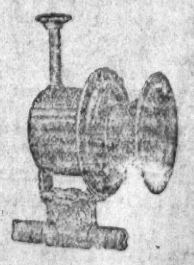
SEE OUR FILING EXPERT

He will gladly advise and help you free of charge.

We stock Steel and Oak Filing Cabinets in all sizes and a complete line of Guide and Record Cards, Folders, Files, etc.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road — Cable Add.: Machtouck



EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST

should have the protection of a

STEWART Hand Operated

WARNING SIGNAL

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which will penetrate all other noises—AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Notice to Exporters of Egg Products

The American-Chinese Egg Drying Company, of Chicago, U. S. A., Engineers and Contractors for Complete Egg Drying Plants, of the latest improved methods, Spray Process, have opened permanent offices at 9a, Kiangse Road. Plans, specifications, and all information furnished upon request.

AMERICAN-CHINESE EGG DRYING CO.

27287

Tonnage for South Africa and South America.

S. S. "HAKATA MARU"

leaving Kobe the beginning of February

for Buenos Ayres via Durban, Cape Town, Santos and Rio de Janeiro.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Export Department.

Tel. N. 167 and N. 1155.

27296

Holy Trinity Cathedral Violin Recital

by

MR. FRANK SMIT

Tuesday, January 6th, at 6 p.m. Violin, Organ, and the Cathedral Choir

NO COLLECTION.

27259

NOTICE

Drs. Ivy and Robinson
Dental Surgeons
3A PEKING ROAD.

Dr. Robinson has returned and resumes charge of his practice at above address.

27247

THE S. S. "TUNGUS"

will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On January 10

FOR Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostok guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,
19A Canton Road.
Telephone Central 1664.

27244

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Road.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

21666

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, one or two furnished rooms with board, immediately in quiet locality. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

27286 J. 11

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED to hire, a large godown suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA PRESS.

27260 J. 7

SITUATIONS VACANT

LEARN STENOGRAPHY: Many leaders in industry began work as stenographers. Stenography many times a short cut to high confidential positions. You can prepare for well-paid position in your own home. Write for information. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

LADY stenographer wanted by large American company. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

27294 J. 8

A first-class American building superintendent for permanent position Shanghai. State experience, to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

27295 J. 7

WANTED, stenographer for about one hour's dictation each day, either during business day or after hours. Replies will be considered confidential, if so desired. Address to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

27266 J 6

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES in China for men with electrical engineering training. Increasing demand for men qualified to supervise electrical installations. We teach entire profession from first lesson in mathematics. Ask us for Catalog. Office 15a, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small six-roomed house, fully furnished, French settlement. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

27256 J. 6

WANTED after 1st March, for nine or more months, well-furnished six-roomed house, with garden and garage, in French Concession. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

27126 J.9

MISCELLANEOUS

AN English lady desires to adopt a little girl up to six years of age. Must be of pure European or American parentage. Will give a good home, with the best of education. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

27184 J.7

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One small front room to let, from 1st January. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE
Apply to
Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, comfortable newly furnished flat, comprising two large rooms, a smaller room, and modern fitted-out bathroom. Telephone, garage and stabling. Suitable for married couple or two bachelor friends. Apply to Box 166, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room and one large attic, front, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

27142

TO LET, large furnished room with board, bathroom convenient for two bachelors, 90 Carter Road.

27279 J. 10

Married couple would like to share expenses, with another married couple, of small moderately furnished house, pleasant locality, near tram. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

27291 J. 7

TO LET, with board, a large furnished room and private bathroom. Bubbling Well Road, on tram-line. Apply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

27254

TO LET, comfortable furnished room with board, central. Apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.

27261 J. 7

TO LET, well-furnished dining drawing and bedrooms, with use of kitchen, or board; 7 Wayside Road.

27238 J. 6

TO LET, with board, good-sized room, bathroom and verandah attached. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace.

27230

NICELY furnished rooms to let with board, or board alone. Use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road, or 'phone West 1473.

27125 J.7

MATRIMONY

LADY, honest, well educated, wishes to correspond with gentleman view matrimony. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

27268

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 1st of March or April, five-roomed furnished house in North Szechuen Road Ext., near Rifle Range, with garage. Rent Tls. 80. Apply to Box 211, THE CHINA PRESS.

27282 J. 8

TO LET, immediately a partly furnished house in North Honan Road Extension, near French School. Apply to 19-B Hong Shing Fong.

27293 J. 7

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27224

PROFESSIONAL

CLASSES of modern dancing held every Monday and Wednesday at the Burlington Hotel, from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. For particulars, apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

27255

GRADUATE of Prague Conservatory, demobilished from Czecho-Slovac Army in Siberia, desires to teach piano to pupils at their homes. Please address Delegate Czecho-Slovac Republic, 105 Avenue Road, Shanghai.

27245 J 6

SITUATIONS WANTED

WISH to recommend good house-boy, cook and coolie. Account giving up house. Very honest and reliable. Answer to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

27289 J. 7

YOUNG American, 22, desires position as export assistant. Three years experience in general office work, relating to China exports, particularly hides. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

27285 J. 6

AMERICAN lady stenographer, nine years experience, desires position in outport. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

27235 J. 10

Experienced typist seeks position, with a good knowledge of general office work. Good references. Apply to Box 213, THE CHINA PRESS.

27288 J. 10

COMPETENT, experienced stenographer can undertake work at home. Can attend at any time for dictation, etc. Apply to Box 210, THE CHINA PRESS.

27278

STENOGRAPHER office assistant, who has had considerable experience in mercantile houses, desires engagement. No objection to outports. Local credentials. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

27237 J. 9

EXPERIENCED Chinese clerk, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting and office routine, seeks position. A1 recommendation. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.

27260 J. 6

AMERICAN, college man, wants one or two hours work daily, outside of office hours, at moderate salary. Experienced in commercial, journalistic and educational work. Please apply to Box 205, THE CHINA PRESS.

27253 J. 6

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese, with thorough knowledge of import and export business, who desires to enter firm. Well acquainted with all dealers and can introduce a large business. Guarantee could be given if required. Apply to Box 195 THE CHINA PRESS.

27243 J 8

POSITION WANTED by young American with eight years experience in imports, accounts and shipping in the Orient. Reliable, honest, and not afraid of hard work. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS.

27241 J. 7.

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese with knowledge of import and export. Desires to join a firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Can give guarantee and references if required. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

27207 J.15

EXPERIENCED Engineer wants position, tool making, stamping, erecting work and all kinds of engineering. 16 years experience Europe and America. Shanghai or outport. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.

27175 J.7

FRENCH-speaking lady desires post as governess. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

27192 J.7

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27225

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, a Berliet landaulette recently overhauled and in good condition and running order; owner leaving for home. For further particulars please apply to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642 and 1643.

27300 J. 8

FOR SALE, a baby grand piano in good order, moderate price. Apply at 12 Wayside Road.

27265 J 10

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping (F. M. S.)
Delhi	New York	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong	Peking	Tientsin
Hankow	Penang	
Hongkong	Yokohama	
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

anque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudiebery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager, Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
@ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,060,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen	Newchwang	Vladivostock
(Dalny)		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.. $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,808,933.68

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Beligique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,800

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
85 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,847.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.
Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.
Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
Savings accounts—4% per annum.
Every description of banking business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Owned by
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
222 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	Panama
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

Branches of
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Venezuela
Buenos Aires	Caracas
Once (Buenos Aires)	Maracaibo
Rosario	Siberia
	Vladivostok
Brazil	Italy
Bahia	Genoa
Pernambuco	Porto Rico
Porto Alegre	San Juan
Rio de Janeiro	Colombia
Santos	Medellin
Sao Paulo	Russia
	Moscow
Chile	Petrograd
Santiago	Spain
Valparaiso	Madrid
Uruguay	Trinidad
Montevideo	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華匯業銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuYokohama	Osaka

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,5 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,00 000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDA

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Uni Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principa places in Europe, Asia, Australi and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.
Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chen Sin Tseng, *Sub-manager.*
Zai Moh Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

An American Bank

Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1825

New York City
e Far East: Shanghai
and Kiangse Roads

anch Offices:
ankow, Hongkong, Manila,
nd Tientsin

NCEMENT

talian Treasury the Asia s official charge with the olidated Italian Government

ill be open from January 5, the sale of Bonds with coup-, 1920, attached. The Bonds Lire 100, and the issuing lus interest from January t. The Italian Chamber of n close co-operation with ition, and on account of the of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Hass
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up) $1,000,000.00
Deposits $5,248,000.00
Reserves ..... $ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.
Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on December 30, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	18-20
Whitebait	"	25-30

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$1.50-2.000
Duck	"	40-60
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	18-20
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	35-45
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Persimmons	"	10-12
Pomeloes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	14-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-40
Celery	per bunch	2-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	18-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	4.00
Flour, Australian	"	$3.60
Flour, Shanghai	"	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Parnotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Yen
Capital Subscribed 100,000,000
" Paid up 61,000,000
Reserve Fund Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dairy	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 5, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 7/9=Tls. 2.5807
@ exch. 73.5= Mex. $3.5111
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 147¼=Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $92.39
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 73.3
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 173
Copper Cash... per tael 186.500
Native Interest ..... Tls. 28

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 76⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 40.77
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.79¼

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 7/9
London ..... Demand 7/9¼
India ..... T.T. 331
Paris ..... T.T. 1590
Paris ..... Demand 1593
New York ..... T.T. 147
New York ..... Demand 147¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 60½
Japan ..... T.T. 33⅝
Batavia ..... T.T. 383½
Singapore ..... T.T. 30½

Bank's Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 7/11
London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 8/1¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 8/1½
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 8/2¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 8/2½
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 1710
New York ... o/d. Docy. 151
New York ..... 4 m/s. 157¾

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,500 .....=Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $0.87

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls. 2.31 @ 7/9¼ £1
" 1 @ 1593 Fr. 17.75
" 0.61 @ 147¼ Gold $1
" 1 @ 33⅝ Yen 3.31
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 6.49
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, January 5, 1920.
OFFICIAL
Central Stores $16.00 Cash
Almas Tls. 6.50 cash
S. M. C. 5½% Debs. 1914 Tls. 70.00
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 95.00

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, January 5, 1920.
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.00 March
Dominions Tls. 5.50
Chinese Engineering and Ming "B" Tls. 13.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 63.00
Langkat (Combined)
Tls. 19.25
Tls. 19.50 March
Cash
Tls. 84.00 March
S. M. C. 7% Debs 1919
Tls. 92.00
Langkats (Combined)
Tls. 19.00 March
Kung Yik Cotton Tls. 65.00 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 8.00 March
Tls. 7.00 Cash
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 40.50 March
New Engineering Tls. 34.50 March
Kamunting Tls. 3.00
S. M. C. 7¼ Debs 1917
Tls. 92.00
S. M. C. 7% 1919

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, January 5, 1920.
Japanese Bond 5 Percent
Tls. 28.50 February
S'hai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 67.10 January
Tls. 79.00 February
Tls. 84.00 March
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 43.00 January
Tls. 47.50 February
Tls. 50.00 March
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 34.50 January
Tls. 36.00 February
Local Yarn
Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 187.50 January
Tls. 197.50 February
Tls. 204.30 March
Tls. 203.00 April
Tls. 203.00 May
Tls. 203.00 June
Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 177.00 January
Tls. 182.00 February
Tls. 191.50 March
Tls. 194.00 April
Tls. 195.00 May
Tls. 195.30 June
Shanghai Cotton
Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 28.50 January
Tls. 31.00 February
Tls. 32.40 March

Cotton Prices In U.S. Maintaining High Levels

Reports From Various Parts Of South Are Of Less Active Spot Demand For Week

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, November 28 (by mail.)—A leading feature of the cotton market this week has been the relative strength of near positions. This has been explained by hedge selling which is mostly in the far off months, and by the small volume of the local certificated stock, as well as by a belief that December spot commitments are very heavy, following the huge sales for November shipments which have been making exports the talk of the trade.

It has been natural under the circumstances for rumors to appear that cotton is to be brought here from the South, especially the lower grades such as would pass on the local contract, but investigation among people here who would be likely to participate in such transactions failed to provide confirmation. North Carolina wire said strict low and middling white cotton and tinges would be shipped to New York for delivery purposes, but beyond the fact that the South has been quite a free seller of contracts here the trade could see no evidence of such action being taken.

From various parts of the South have come reports of a less active spot demand this week. Memphis reported a striking decrease in the volume of spot business and attributed it to unwillingness of spinners to operate which in turn could be traced to the coal situation and to a hesitancy in cotton goods circles to pay the high prices demanded for goods. There has been a loosening up of goods in second hands which has supplied the most urgent demands and the trade seems to be marking time at the moment to await developments in the labor situation and in financial conditions.

Sir George Paish, the British financial authority, whose prediction made some months ago, that sterling exchange would drop to G.$4 has been confirmed, now says nothing but action by all the Governments can deal effectually with present financial problems, which are the most difficult the world has ever had to face.

Advices from Mexico report increased activity and interest in cotton circles as a result of the high prices in the United States. It is said that much of the Mexican crop is being shipped to England. But there have also been Texas buyers in the market with a view to purchasing cotton for the Eastern markets. The staple, reports say, will compare favorably with that of any cotton grown in the United States. For the first time also textiles are being shipped from Mexican cotton mills to the outside world. By reason of cheaper labor, raw materials and overhead charges, the mills are able to undersell American manufacturers.

Favored by generally favorable weather in the early part of the week picking made active progress in many parts of the belt. Private advices said about 75 percent of the Texas crop has been gathered, but that owing to large wastage this season because of bad weather and a scarcity of competent labor the crop has been the most expensive as to actual cost of production Texas ever had: State authorities claim it cost 45 gold cents a pound to produce.

Memphis reports said the cotton coming in since good weather appeared was of surprisingly good quality but that cotton picked wet would grade low. A Southern authority declared cotton planters acquired a taste of 40 cents cotton and would be very reluctant to turn their cotton loose in any quantity for very much less. Federal Reserve Bank officials have hastened to assure the South that no restraint would be placed on their banking accommodations, and as farmers have sold enough of their crop at high prices to provide for urgent needs it would seem logical to believe that they could hold the balance for almost any figure within reason, unless undermined by the speculative holders of spots who will naturally be more susceptible to economic conditions.

Meantime big warehouse projects are being carried out in Atlanta, Savannah, and other points for the storage of cotton which will still further enhance the farmer's ability to hold his cotton off the market and dispose of it slowly.

Prices Continuing Firm On New York Silk Market

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, November 26 (by mail.)—Raw silk markets have continued very firm and high here with buying proceeding conservatively but steadily. The chief difficulty manufacturers here are complaining of is the one of securing thrown silks from the spinners. Throwsters say they cannot get out anything like a normal production due to strikes and labor difficulties and they are unable to make progress in keeping with the very great demands made on them. Some weavers are unable to keep more than half their plants in operation even when they can get the help owing to the dearth of thrown silk.

A sensation was caused in the trade this week by published reports from insurance circles to the effect that raw silk valued at G.$175,000,000 was stored in three large warehouses in this city. The names and locations of the warehouses were given. The trade was inclined to dispute the accuracy of the figures. They came to light because insurance men were becoming nervous in consequence of the increasing demands for coverage on the risks involved.

The consumption of raw silk here has been enormous and receipts have been large yet it was not thought possible that so much silk could be stored outside of mill warehouse or manufacturing centers. The leading merchants of the trade began an investigation at once and the Silk Association of America has taken the matter up.

If it proves true that such a volume of war silk exists in warehouses outside of manufacturing centers it is feared that the reported shortage at Yokohama and other foreign markets does not mean what it would in normal times.

The raw silk may have been sent here to be financed and held in place of having it cared for in primary markets. If that proves to be the case, there is not so much warrant for demanding the enormous prices that have been current, on the alleged ground of world scarcity in the chief raw material of the great American silk industry.

The demand for silk fabrics continues feverish. Stocks of manufactured goods are very scarce, especially the lining silks. Silk shirtings are bought as soon as offered. Retailers are scouring the markets for any supplies available. Manufacturers continue to complain of light production. The silk hosiery market continues very strong.

PRICE OF STEEL MOUNTING IN U.S.

Demand For Iron Continues To Be Active And Mills Are Behind On Orders

(*Reuter's Service*)

New York, November 29 (by mail.)—Steel is steadily advancing. Bessemer and open-hearth, Pittsburg, and sheet bars have advanced $1, bringing them up to G.$43 per ton. Forging billets are held at G.$46. The general market is very strong without quotable change.

Demand for iron continues very active, No. 2 Philadelphia iron is now held at G.$37. Inquiry for all grades is heavy and furnaces are far behind on orders. Coke is still in fair supply.

Copper continues weak. The stoppage of export trade and decline in domestic consumption has caused an accumulation in producers' hands which they are trying to dispose of. In the last few days the price has fallen from 20 gold cents per pound to 18 1-4 gold cents per pound.

Lead continues firm at 6.75 gold cents per pound, New York, but demand is not heavy and producers do not try to force the market. In some quarters spot lead at 6.90 gold cents.

There has been a good export demand for zinc and domestic inquiry is improving. The market is growing stronger. At East St. Louis there is nothing offering under 7.90 gold cents per pound and some sellers ask eight cents.

In London, tin has been subject to some share advances and the local market which has been relatively easier is now following London and the East. Demand is active and spot tin is now sparingly offered at 54¾ gold cents for shipment from London and the last importers ask 55¼ gold cents for all positions.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

In response to the request of General Lu Yung-ting, President Hsu Shih-chang telegraphed that he would reinstate General Chang Hsun, the monarchist, as soon as opportunities permit.

Tuchun Chang Tso-ling of Fengtien has established a bank to be known as the Union Bank for the Three Eastern Provinces and has appointed Mr. Wang Yung-kiang its general manager. The Printing Bureau of the Ministry of Finance was unable to have any holidays for the New Year on account of the order by General Chang as well as that of General Hsu Shu-cheng for banknotes. Hsu, who is starting the Border Industrial Bank, ordered $20,000,000 worth and General Chang, $30,000,000 worth of notes and the Bureau is working day and night to fulfill the orders.

The amount borrowed from the Customs surplus revenue to meet the expenditure of the Liaoho Conservancy Works is to be refunded by the Ministry of Finance, as decided at a recent Cabinet meeting, and the Three Eastern Provinces have been informed of this decision.

A report is current here that Mr. Liang Shih-yi is moving to get Lung Chien-chang appointed civil Governor of Kwangtung, and that the consent of General Lu Yung-ting has been obtained.

General Hsu Shu-cheng reports by telegraph that he may return to Peking on January 14 or 15.

The Tuchun of Fengtien has requested the Government to contest for the power to control the Chinese Eastern Railway which should not be regarded in the same light as the line in Siberia.

With a view to carrying out the army disbandment plan, General Li Shun, the Tuchun of Kiangsu has sent an officer to Peking to consult the Ministry of War as regards the method of procedure to be followed.

The lot of poppy seed seized at the Wuchang Railway Station is said to be the goods transported by Chang Chin-yao. The Cabinet has wired the Tuchun of Hupeh for a report and an investigator will also be appointed to prosecute inquiries in secret.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 3.—Exchange quotations:

London	40.96
New York	10.755
Belgium	125
Spain	207.25
Italy	81.25
Rumania	29.25
Switzerland	191.50
French War Loans:	
3 percent	59.10
4 percent 1917	71.15
4 percent 1918	70.80
5 percent	88.35

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SAY MAY!!! - WHERE'S THAT CLUB NOTICE THAT I PUT IN MY COLLAR UDA? - WHO THE — THE KNOW?
SHE'S DOIN' HER SPRING CLEANIN' THIS WEEK AN' NOBODY KIN FIND NOTHIN' SHE'S A CYCLONE IN HIS DOMESTIC FEATHER PILE - BUZZ-LEAVE MUH
SHE'S LIKE MY WIFF - SHE'S GOTTA PLACE FOR EVERYTHING AN' EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE AND WEN SHE SHUFFLES UP THE INDEX
CHA DA
THERES ALWAYS TWO STRIKES ON HIM - HE'S IN BAD ALL THE TIME
INDOOR SPORTS
TRYING TO LOCATE YOUR BUREAU AND THINGS AFTER THE WIFF HAS STARTED HER SPRING DRIVE WITH THE DUSTER ETC.

PRESIDENT ENJOYS CHAT WITH PRINCE

Visitor Finds Mr. Wilson Propped Up In Bed Where King Edward Slept

Washington, November 13.—One of the most cheerful twenty minutes which President Wilson has spent since his illness he enjoyed late today when the Prince of Wales called upon him at the White House. In describing the visit afterwards, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, the President's personal physician, said the two had a "fine old time."

President Wilson sat propped up in a great, old-fashioned bed, in which not only Abraham Lincoln had slept, but in which the Prince's grandfather, Edward VII., had reposed when he visited this country nearly sixty years ago. Even before Prince Edward knew of this his attention was attracted by the great mahogany bed, with its towering headboard. He kept talking about it to the President.

The President and his boyish caller laughed and joked the entire time, and Dr. Grayson said afterwards there was no doubt that the visit put the President in splendid humor. President Wilson asked many questions about King George, Queen Mary, and Queen Alexandra, whom he had visited in London early this year. The Prince brought the President many personal messages from the royal family.

Prince Edward displayed genuine enthusiasm over his visit to the United States. He talked with the same boyish charm and lack of affectation that has made so many friends for him here in Washington. Mrs. Wilson and Admiral Grayson remained in the room during the visit, and the Prince also included them in the conversation. Both are friends dating back to the days of the President's visit to London.

It was learned today that when the Prince first arrived in Washington the President sent him one of his books with the President's signature and an inscription. The Prince today expressed appreciation for this gift.

The royal visitor was at the White House about forty minutes in all half of which time he spent at the President's bedside. The other half of his time was spent in an informal tea with Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughters of the President. Only two members of his personal staff, Admiral Halsey, and Captain Lord Claude Hamilton accompanied him to the White House.

The Prince had not long returned from Mount Vernon when he arrived at the White House. He went to Mount Vernon about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and laid a wreath upon the tomb of George Washington. In the corner of the vault stood a wreath which Edward VII., the Prince's grandfather, had left there nearly sixty years ago. He planted a tree in the grounds.

Vice-President Marshal accompanied the Prince to Mount Vernon. The Prince was introduced to two old ladies, who recalled his grandfather's visit to the historic place. Like other distinguished visitors, the Prince wrote his name in the register.

Early in the forenoon Prince Edward bestowed decorations upon a large number of American officers, enlisted men and nurses. This ceremony took place at the Belmont home, where the Prince and his party are staying. The decorations were laid upon a marble table, and each officer and enlisted man came forward, while the Prince either pinned the order upon his breast or placed the ribbon carrying the decoration about his neck. Scores of diplomats and other distinguished visitors were present. Eight or ten air pilots who were decorated had served with the British forces.

The Prince lunched with his staff at the Belmont house. Tonight he attended a dinner at the British Embassy, and a reception followed.

After the embassy reception the Prince, with members of his staff, attended a small dance.

President Wilson sent a cablegram today to Dowager Queen Alexandra of England saying his health was steadily improving, in reply to one from the Queen thanking him for receiving her grandson, the Prince of Wales, and expressing the hope that his rest would give him "fresh strength and health for the future."

Queen Alexandra's message and the President's reply follow:

President Wilson, Washington.

I do hope with all my heart that you are feeling stronger now and that the rest after your wonderful work for the benefit of the whole world has given you fresh strength and health for the future. I am so glad you were able to spare a moment to see my precious grandson, and with kindest remembrance to your wife.

ALEXANDRA.

Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra.

Your Majesty's message gave Mrs. Wilson and me a great deal of pleasure. The welcome accorded your grandson here is from the heart. I am happy to say I am steadily improving, and Mrs. Wilson and I shall always hope to renew the friendship so delightfully begun. We unite in the most cordial messages and in thanking you for your thought of us.

WOODROW WILSON.

Tomorrow the Prince of Wales goes to Annapolis, returning to Washington in the evening, when his official visit ends.

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WEATHER

The weather will be fine and very cold tonight. Fresh or strong monsoon along the whole coast.

DEATH

WHEELOCK.—On January 5, at 20 Gordon Road, Shanghai, Thomas Reed Wheelock, in his 78th year. Funeral notice later.

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 6, 1920

Some Blunders Of The Chinese Delegates At The Peace Conference

By T. R. Jernigan

IN a recent number of the Shun Pao there is published what purports to be the proposals submitted by the Chinese Delegates to the Peace Conference at Versailles with reference to the subject of extraterritoriality. As many nations as have treaties with China have the exclusive right of jurisdiction over their nationals, residing in China, without regard to the offense they may commit while so residing, and it is this right that China now proposes to exercise herself. It would appear that a Conference, convened to draft the Treaty of Peace with Germany, was an inopportune time to submit a subject in which more nations than those at the Conference were interested, and which could be more appropriately discussed at another time and place, and under different circumstances, but the delegates from China did not take this view, and proceeded to ask the consideration of the Conference of a matter which had no special relevancy to that which the conference had met to adjust. It is natural that China should be sensitive with reference to her judicial autonomy, but she must be at least reasonable before expecting it to be conceded, and what is reasonable will be stated later on in this paper.

According to the English translation, made from the Shun Pao, there were several proposals submitted by the Chinese delegates. The first was that the legation guards at Peking should be withdrawn. There is a disposition on the part of some of the foreign governments to accede to this proposal, and the American soldiers who guarded the principal gate of the Tartar wall have been withdrawn from that guard post, but when China is spending more than $150,000,000 for her army, and only six millions to educate her people, it does not argue strongly in favor of surrendering the means of protection in a capital where a few years ago an attempt was made to destroy the legations and kill all resident foreigners. It may be accepted that no foreign government wishes to keep a military guard of its own soldiers around its legation at Peking, longer than a sensible precaution would justify, and China should, by the proof of an orderly condition of her people, convince the powers that there is no longer any cause for such a precaution. But the condition of China was not orderly when her delegates were presenting their proposals to the Conference, and the fire of civil war, then burning brightly, is still burning. When China can show a properly constituted government, and the provinces law abiding and moving in harmony, as it were, around that government, China will have no difficulty in receiving a favorable hearing before an international tribunal.

But with regard to other proposals the delegates did not move for immediate action. They stated, "that at the end of the year 1924, China having established courts of law, the foreign governments should agree to abolish consular jurisdiction in China; that in civil cases, where the defendants are Chinese, they should be heard and decided by Chinese judges, and that no foreign assessor should sit to try such cases; that the summonses and warrants issued by the Chinese courts may be executed in the Foreign Settlement or in Foreign Concessions without a preliminary examination by the Foreign Consuls; that the Foreign leased areas, Foreign Settlement and Concessions, shall be handed over to Chinese control at the end of 1924."

If the above is a correct translation of the proposals, as published in the Shun Pao, they bring to attention several important questions the bearing of which will at once arrest the thoughtful consideration of the foreign residents of China.

It is supposed that the Chinese delegates were aware of the vast population and area of their country, and that but a few, comparatively, of the 400,000,000 of their countrymen had ever heard of a foreign court, its system of administration, or the method of the execution of its decisions, and therefore the period of four years is quite short for even the most accomplished school of jurists to establish and put into working order the courts whose administration would warrant the belief that personal and property rights were safeguarded. It is not meant to imply that China is without a competent school of jurists, and it is a good sign that they have in mind the improvement of the courts of China, although it is doubtful if there is one who thinks it can be done in four years. A superficial knowledge of the history of the Saxon race proves the centuries, not years, that race struggled to establish the judicial system under which every Saxon today feels safe in life and property, and China will meet disappointment, not far on the way, if she starts out with the expectation that she can evolve, in a few years, courts that will command western confidence, however readily it would be given upon the practical assurance of judicial safety.

But there is one proposal exceptionally unfortunate, and in making it the Chinese Delegates must have had a radical misconception of western sensibility and thought. It is the proposal which invests a Chinese court with the power to issue a summons or warrant and have it "executed in the Foreign Settlement or in the Foreign Concessions, without a preliminary examination by the Foreign Consul." It may not be known to the westerner, who has never resided in China, that a Chinese, in the employ of a foreign resident, cannot be arrested by the order of a court of China, until the warrant of arrest has been approved by the Consul of the nationality of the foreign employer. Now China proposes, through her delegates, that a Chinese court shall be empowered to send one of its officers to the residence of a foreigner, search it, arrest any servant whose name appears in the warrant, and all without regard to objection, approval or disapproval from any source whatever. Nothing could be so inadvisable, in the beginning of the effort to have extraterritoriality abolished, as for China to ask that her courts be invested with so absolute a power. It is useless to disguise the fact that the power would, in not a few instances, be so exercised as to call forth a very general foreign protest and resentment, and a protest that could not fail to be effectively heard in the foreign offices of western nations. And besides, it is nothing more nor less than the power to search any spy without responsibility, which no free government should even want to possess and no free people would tolerate. If the Foreign Assessors be deprived of their authority in the Mixed Court, and the Magistrates be at liberty to commission their Yamen runners to search foreign and native premises in the Settlements and Concessions, ignoring foreign Consul, and without responsibility for this spying into private affairs and family households there would very soon be a conflict of a character to turn China back many years on the road of recovering complete sovereignty.

And was it not strange that the Chinese delegates, hailing from a newly formed Republic, should think of incorporating in the code of laws of their country the despotic doctrine of domiciliary visit, a doctrine that might be looked for in the law code of a Romanoff, Hapsburg, or Hohenzollern. And it would be curious to know the thoughts that passed through the minds of the Saxon delegates at the Conference, when the delegates from China were asking for the courts of their country powers which made the Star Chamber of England forever the example of judicial tyranny.

When compiling his code of laws Justinian recognised that the house of no Roman could be arbitrarily entered, and in the Pandects it is even stated that no man can be summoned while inside his house, while Cicero declared a man's house to be a refuge so hallowed that to force a man therefrom would be impious. And the presence in the Pandects of every important doctrine of habeas corpus is an interesting fact, and suggests that the proceeding came to England, as it did to Spain, from the Roman law. There is no evidence that the process was of British or Teutonic origin, and in the forty-third book of the Pandects the doctrine of the writ of habeas corpus is clearly set forth, and explained by the commentary of Ulpian, the Roman jurist. Thus it is that the Roman and Saxon alike have written in their law codes that private premises shall not be entered without due process of law, and the responsibility of the official who issues the warrant of entry shall not be escaped. China would be safely advised if she followed the Saxon code in the framing of laws to justify her demand for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

If China wants wise counsel on the subject of extraterritoriality let her read the resolutions adopted by the British Chamber of Commerce while in sesion at Shanghai not long ago. One of the resolutions contains more wholesome advice than any given by her numerous foreign advisers. It says in plain words that if China will put her own household in order and establish a proper system of courts, the present objection to the abrogation of extraterritoriality will be materially answered. It is advice that true friends of China will approve, for it ought to be understood that the nations of the West are not going to entrust their nationals to the jurisdiction of the courts of China as now established, nor to the laws of China as now interpreted and administered by Chinese courts. No greater danger to the sovereignty of China could threaten it than to confide to the native courts the exclusive function of adjusting and controlling the varied and complicated interests of the rights of foreign residents and issues that grow out of the commercial relations of foreigners. To blunder in the exercise of that function would doubtless postpone the year of freedom from extraterritoriality much beyond than 1924.

His Last Hope Gone

It was Murphy's first trip across the Atlantic, and he felt unspeakably awful.

He failed to connect the fact of his being on the briny ocean for the first time with his agony. The doctor came to him as he tossed about in his berth.

"Cheer up, man," he said, heartily. "I know you're feeling bad, but you're not going to die."

Murphy opened horrified eyes.

"Not going to die?" he wailed. "Faith, doctor, I thought I was! That was the only thing that kept me alive."

Nothing But The Truth

While crossing the railway at a level crossing a horse and trap was run down by a train. In the ensuing action for damages one of the most important witnesses was the signalman in charge of the crossing.

But he stuck tightly to his story in spite of a severe cross-examination. He persisted that he had waved his lantern frantically, but in vain, to the driver of the trap.

"You did excellently, Tom," the superintendent told him afterward. "I was a bit afraid at first you might waver."

"No, sir, not me!" said the old man, proudly. "But I felt a bit nervous that that lawyer bloke would ask me if the lantern was lighted."

World's Tonnage One-Third Less Efficient Than In 1914

(From The Annalist)

Despite a Register Increased by Six Percent, the Cargo-Moving Capacity Has Suffered by Strikes, Inadequate Port Facilities and Shortened Working Hours Until The Time of Ships at Sea Has Fallen from 75 Percent to 48 and the Cost of Loading a Ton of Cargo Has Risen from 55 Cents to $1.75

The efficiency of the world's ocean transportation has been reduced one-third since 1914. Although the register of steam tonnage exceeds by approximately six percent the amount of tonnage afloat at the outbreak of war, it has far less capacity in the movement of commercial cargoes.

Sir Frederick Lewis, Chariman of Furness, Withy & Co.—the largest owner of ocean-going steamships in the world—made this significant statement shortly after his recent arrival in the United States. And, even by representative American shipping men, it has been declared conservative.

According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the gross steam tonnage of the world on July 1, 1919, exceeded the pre-war figure of 45,404,000 tons by 2,593,000 tons. This total was determined after the war and marine losses of 14,202,000 tons had been substracted. By the end of the present year, the world's steam tonnage will be 10 percent greater than that which plied over its seven seas four years ago.

With the sweeping changes wrought by the war have come new conditions in shipping. Although the masters of ships in the pre-war days managed to keep their vessels at sea from 65 to 75 percent of the time—the percentage varying with the nature of the service—recent developments have shown that more than half of the steam tonnage is continuously held in port, moored to piers, and commercially without value. The time that ships spend in port has become more than the time they spend at sea. The "turn-around" has steadily increased until it has become, perhaps, the greatest problem confronting the marine companies today. And, inasmuch as the expenses of operation must be met by shippers forwarding their cargoes, it is apparent that the costs of ocean transportion must be far enough above the former level to offset the losses of revenue caused by this impaired earning capacity. The loss of one day at sea by a standard 8,800-ton cargo carrier has been estimated to cost the average ship operator $3,000. The value of a ship is four times as great as it was in 1914.

STRIKES A MAJOR CAUSE

There are many factors entering into the lowered efficiency of shipping, but the principal causes of this impaired capacity are: 1. Strikes among the marine workers; 2. Inadequacy of port facilities; 3. Reduction in the working hours of longshoremen.

While industrial unrest has been manifested in all branches of industry, the marine has been particularly hard hit in spite of repeated wage advances that have more than kept pace with the increases put in force in other branches. The American ports have been paralysed twice since June by general strikes. In July for nineteen days virtually all vessels in Atlantic and Gulf ports were moored to their piers by the tieup that followed the refusal of the operators to meet the demands of all officers and seamen for wage increases. The denouement of the general strike came when the American Steamship Association and the Shipping Board agreed to a 10 percent rise for both licensed and unlicensed personnel.

Now again, for more than three weeks, the principal ports on the Atlantic and Gulf have witnessed an almost complete tieup of ocean-going vessels on account of the unauthorised walkout of 140,000 members of the International Union of Longshoremen. While only ships flying the American flag suffered in the general strike, the vessels of all nations are numbered among the 650 ships made idle by the present walkout.

The unrest among the marine workers has been more in evidence in the United Kingdom than elsewhere, but the strikes in the harbors have been of shorter duration. The general railroad strike in Great Britain, which caused the congestion in the ports to become more grave, was a climax of other similar obstacles placed in the course of ocean transportation.

In Buenos Aires—the principal South American port—a harbor strike started in January and lasted until March. More than 150 ocean-going vessels were affected by this tieup, which went through the successive stages of a strike and lockout. In Copenhagen—the chief Baltic port—the harbor workers struck in August. The complete paralysis of shipping resulted until October 2. Australia passed through the throes of a general seamen's strike in the Spring. Germany, though stripped of all vessels having registers in excess of 1,600 tons by the provisions of the treaty of peace, has not been immune to strikes among the marine workers, while France, at Bordeaux and Havre, has not been spared by the fever.

These doldrums caused by labor have not only held ships in port and decreased their earnings, but have resulted in the award of higher wages to the workmen, who have, in virtually every case, been successful in forcing their employers to bow the knee. The wages paid American licensed officers and seamen of lower ratings, already the highest of any nation, were boosted 10 percent in July. Masters of the standard-size cargo carrier now draw more than $4,000 a year in addition to various allowances for subsistence and maintenance in port, while ordinary seamen are paid a minimum of $75 a month. Testifying before the National Adjustment Commission prior to the longshoremen strike, a Vice President of the International Mercantile Marine stated that the cost of loading one ton of cargo had soared from 55 cents in pre-war times to $1.75 in August, 1919.

The congestion of ports has been most acute in Great Britain, although conditions in Baltic harbors have been nearly as bad. The time required for the "turn-around" of a freight liner in a British port before the war was seven days, according to the International Mercantile Marine, the largest American company. At the present, the mean has increased to thirty-eight days. In spite of the fact that imports in the United Kingdom are running 800,000 tons less monthly in 1913, the harbors at Liverpool and London are studded with ocean-going vessels, anchored in the stream awaiting their turn to discharge their, cargoes on the quays, which are piled high with commodities that the terminal facilities have been unable to move.

ENGLAND'S RECORD

Sir Frederick Lewis outlined the causes for the congestions as follows: 1. The policy of the various Government departments in purchasing great masses of material, dumping them on the quays and docks irrespective of the capacity of the country to receive it. 2. The use of wharves and transit sheds as warehouses for these goods. 3. Refusal to permit steamers to take on bunker requirements at natural bunker centers, forcing them to waste time in unnecessary removal to other ports for these supplies. 4. Not releasing bunker coal as required for the merchant marine. 5. Causing vessels to wait twenty to thirty days for coal requirements. 6. Refusal of labor to give its best and increase production of the country.

The alarming proportions of this delay are emphasised by a statement issued by the Port and Transit Committee showing the number of vessels waiting for berths in London, Liverpool, Hull, and Glasgow:

		London.	Liverpool.	Hull.	Glasgow.
May	31	3	15	..	..
June	7	5	18	..	..
,,	14	2	23	..	..
,,	21	3	17	..	..
,,	28	5	12	..	..
July	5	11	21	..	..
,,	12	12	25	..	..
,,	19	7	25	..	..
,,	26	13	26	..	2
Aug.	2	12	23	8	6
,,	9	11	30	11	5
,,	16	10	30	11	5
,,	23	11	50	11	9

While conditions in New York have never approached this state, there is a severe shortage of docking facilities, and the "turn-around" for the experienced companies is estimated to require twice as long as in 1914. Piers have appreciated sharply in value, as may be indicated by the terms of the most recent lease made by the Department of Docks and Ferries. A wharf, leased in 1913 for $75,000, has just been rented at $328,000 a year.

Perhaps the most informative statistics relative to the impaired efficiency of ships have been given out by the American International Corporation. The builders of the much-discussed Hog Island fabricated cargo carriers of 7,825 deadweight ton registers kept a log of the performance of the first thirty-seven ships delivered to the United States Shipping Board and allocated by the Government board to the various shipping companies for operation. A faithful record showed that on eighty voyages to 100 different ports the thirty-seven vessels steamed 427,814 miles, carrying 600,000 tons of cargo. Although the ships are equipped with the most improved machinery for expediting loading and unloading, the log details that the fleet was at sea only 48 percent of the time. Only five of the ships were detained for any considerable period of time for repairs. The log of the ships for August and September cites some of the delays with which shipping is having to contend. It follows:

Seven ships at Liverpool unable to move on account of strikes and congestion. Held for period of days—40, 43, 45, 19, 19, 55 and 22.

Three ships in Harve 25, 30, and 27 days, (strike.)

One ship in London 29 days, congestion.

One ship in Cardiff 28 days, coal strike.

One ship in New York 22 days, strike.

Two ships in Marseilles 29 and 27 days, congestion.

LABOR UNWILLING TO WORK

Inasmuch as the Hog Island ships carried general cargo, they were denied the celerity in discharge that is afforded tankers, grain carriers, and vessels carrying specific varieties of bulk cargo. They were operated by more than fifteen different companies, so that the facts relative to their performance represent the normal conditions with which the average operator must cope. The greater number of ships returned to the United States in ballast, as is the practice of most westbound vessels owing to the present non-productivity of European countries.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the lowered efficiency of tonnage is a large factor in sustaining freight rates. The congestion in British ports is regarded as a phase which promises to pass within the next year, but a condition more serious than the lack of port facilities is the attitude of labor. Quick "turn-arounds" in the past were gained by working longshoremen overtime, with extra shifts and under conditions dictated by the shipping companies, as the supply of longshoremen both in the United States and the United Kingdom was large. If a company felt it was more economical to pay overtime and accelerate the despatch of a ship, it did so with labor's willing assistance. However, the British longshoremen, thoroughly unionised, have embraced the forty-four-hour week and have steadfastly refused to work beyond hours set. In American ports, the temper of labor has been more favorable, but experienced shipping executives are of the opinion that it will not be possible for the lines to load and discharge the commodities in the holds of ships as expeditiously as formerly.

South American freight rates have been reduced one-third recently by the Shipping Board, while smaller reductions have been put in force in ports in Great Britain, France, Australia, Africa and other countries. However the present level is admittedly profitable to virtually any bottom that can be chartered, and the rates are expected to drop much lower. The extent to which ocean transportation recovers its efficiency will be one factor, but the shipbuilding program of the world must be regarded. When the present contracts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation are completed, the Government-owned fleet of merchant ships will total 13,697,782 deadweight tons, of which 11,670,932 tons will represent steel construction.

The shipyards of the United Kingdom have booked orders that will require them to work steadily for at least two years and a half to fill them. The great transatlantic passenger and freight lines have outlined ambitious building programs, as may be attested by the following information: The Cunard Line has 500,000 tons under construction, while Furness, Withy & Co. have thirty-nine freight steamers on ways in British yards. The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique (French Line) has placed contracts for 300,000 gross tons. The Holland-America Line is building 200,000 tons. In the Orient, the Japanese, now third in rank as a merchant marine power, are laying keels for more than a half-million-ton production in 1920. The International Merchantile Marine has placed orders in the United Kingdom for 200,000 gross tons for the use of its lines flying the British flag. In the United States in addition to the work for the Shipping Board, more than 600,000 tons of contracts have been let, although virtually all of the tonnage is to be tank ships with the exception of twenty cargo carriers and some more ships being built by subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company.

In view of the prodigious world program and the anticipated activity on the part of Germany to regain her position as a maritime-power, surplus of tonnage and a resultant downward trend of freight rates are regarded by shipping men as inevitable.

Nevertheless, the nations were not greatly over-stocked with ships in 1914, and, to move the equivalent of the volume of commodities that 45,000,000 gross tons formerly carried, the world, with the efficiency of the merchant marine reduced one-third, must either restore the potentialities of its transportation to their former level or increase its ocean-going register by 15,000,000 tons.

Probably

She was weeping bitter tears into her afternoon tea.

"Oh, my dear!" she said to her only friend, "I don't know what I shall do. Ted and I have only been married six months, yet he spends every evening at his club!"

"Well, don't worry, darling," said the other. "Percy's just the same. But I shall never scold him again for spending so much time at his club."

"Why not?"

"Well, last night a burglar got into the house, and my husband knocked him senseless with a poker. I've heard several men speak of him as a poker expert. He has evidently been practising at the club for just such an emergency."

Cleaned

While on leave in England awaiting demobilisation a South African boy married the daughter of a wealthy city merchant. His pals knew that his South African billet was a small one, and that he must have "told the tale" considerably when he proposed.

A lot of them turned up at the church, and all went well until the bridegroom had to say, "With all my wordly goods I thee endow."

Then from the khaki group at the back came a titter and a loud whisper:

"Bang goes old Bill's portmanteau!"

Fine State Of Affairs

The Browns (father and daughter) had been doing Italy. On returning Brown, relating his adventures, was asked if they visited Venice in the course of their travels.

"I say, Mary," he asked his daughter, "did we go to Venice?"

"Why, no, dad; don't you remember? We got to the station, but there was a flood on, so we didn't get out."

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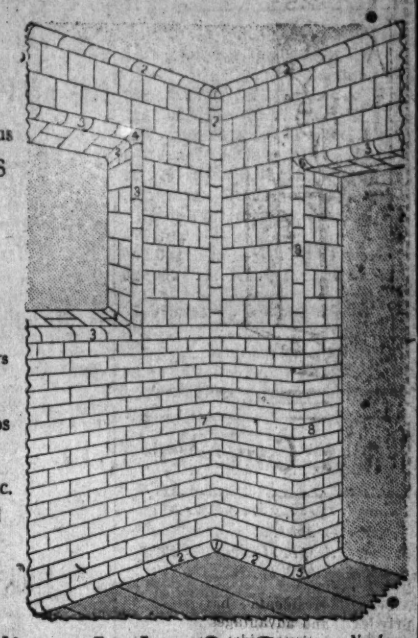

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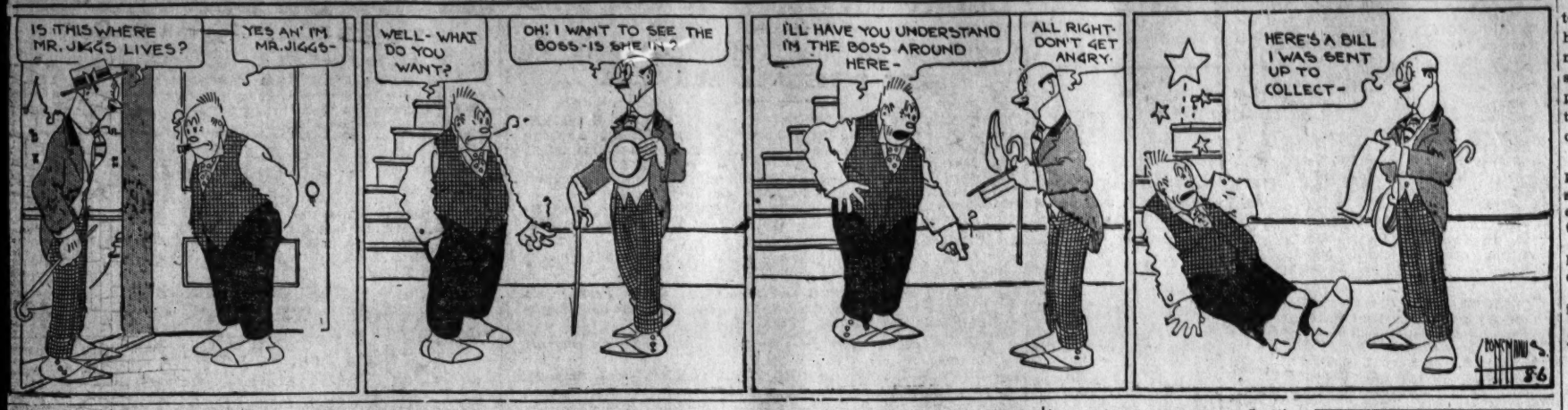
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


IS THIS WHERE MR. JIGGS LIVES?
YES AH' I'M MR. JIGGS-
WELL- WHAT DO YOU WANT?
OH! I WANT TO SEE THE BOSS-IS SHE IN?
I'LL HAVE YOU UNDERSTAND I'M THE BOSS AROUND HERE-
ALL RIGHT- DON'T GET ANGRY.
HERE'S A BILL I WAS SENT UP TO COLLECT-

Mrs. Connell Entertains Seattle

(*Note: The following from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, will be of interest to the many friends here of Mrs. J. J. Connell*):

Seattle residents have many privileges and advantages and each day finds in their midst some interesting visitor. Perhaps he remains but a night, maybe a week, or again lingers indefinitely to visit among old friends. Among the latter is Mrs. J. J. Connell, who with Mr. Connell, has been here for several weeks renewing acquaintances and adding to their already long list of friends.

Mrs. Connell will be remembered as Miss Marguerite Longacre, who some fourteen years ago came into prominence as a dramatic soprano and reader. Endowed with unusual talent, she was given every advantage to further her art, and while still a young girl, armed with a dozen or more diplomas and certificates, she was launched on an extended concert tour covering the United States. This brought her to Seattle, and after spending two years in the Northwest, she again started on a tour of the Orient. The word of her success spread soon after her first public appearance in Japan, so at Tokio she was invited to sing before the father of the present emperor. This invitation embodied a command and likewise carried with it honor. Mrs. Connell responded by giving a concert at Eueno College of Music, the imperial college, where the members of the royal family were interested spectators. At the close of her program she was presented with a bouquet of chrysanthemums, tied with the imperial colors, completing a compliment accorded to but few foreigners.

"The best laid plans of mice and men" runs the adage, often fail. So it proved with her's. For soon after reaching Shanghai, she canceled her concert dates to become the wife of Mr. Connell, who was then a resident of that city. Since that time her life has been replete with interesting events. With her husband, who is an importer with extensive interests throughout the Far East, she has traveled and visited for short periods in Siberia, Japan, Singapore, the Philippines, the Federated Malay States, the Dutch East Indies, besides repeated visits to the provinces of China. In all her travels she has been busy collecting data of unusual color and, in consequence, has at the present time a valuable collection of travelogues that she has shown on the screen, accompanying them with interesting anecdotes and recitals of her personal experiences.

Since she has been in Seatle she has responded generously to informal talks on the arts, crafts and customs and on her pet hobby, the nursery rhymes and folk songs of this quaint country. Her enthusiasm on this subject knows no bounds, for her strenuous hours are bearing fruit and her compilation of ancient rhymes, legends and proverbs will indeed be a proud possession. She is translating them in such a way as to preserve all the weird superstitions that make them so alluring to young and old alike. The Chinese worker as he trots after his wheelbarrow, hums his own little tune. The bricklayer, too, as he works, sings his. The flower seller and the handkerchief seller on the street, each has his individual song. These musical measures, with their Oriental lilt and their fanciful stories, Mrs. Connell is also collecting and transcribing into music.

Among other interesting facts, Mrs. Connell has much to tell of woman's work along welfare and educational lines. There is no public education in that country, only the children of the upper class being tutored and given the privileges of higher education; so the women of the English-speaking colony have taken into their individual care little children and given them the benefits of the best training procurable in Shanghai. Mrs. Connell herself has taken under her protective wing six kiddies, to whom she gives much care and thought. Seattle women have found much to interest them in her stories of the American Women's Club of Shanghai, which belongs to the national federation and from which she was sent as a delegate to the United States in 1914. Red Cross work during the stress of war occupied the women there as here, and Mrs. Connell devoted herself to providing concerts, oratorios and cantatas by which substantial amounts were continuing pouring in the national treasury.

Mrs. Connell has been on the alert while on this tour of the United States and will take back to that far-off country some valuable information along lines of sanitation and on biologic living. On the latter she has collected material for illustrated talks which she plans to give in Shanghai. Mr. and Mrs. Connell are not returning to the Orient until spring and will visit in California before sailing for their home across seas. Mrs. Connell may always feel that she will be a welcome guest among Seattle people who have thoroughly enjoyed and profited by her relation of her personal experiences and observations.

Odd Items But Worth Perusing

Mortgage loans were made in Babylon 2100 years before Christ.

The first American cent was coined in 1793.

A veil of Brussels lace made 120 years ago was worn by a bride at Woking.

Owing to shortage in the Don, newspapers are being printed on brown paper.

More than a third of all American carpets are woven in Philadelphia.

The average marrying age for men is now over 29 and for women nearly 27.

It is estimated that coal discovered in the Argentine would cost $10 a ton at San Antonio.

The queen of Italy, the queen of Belgium and the queen of Norway are all enthusiastic stamp collectors.

The bell that strikes the hour for Big Ben in London, largest clock in the world, weighs 14 tons.

The best oilstones and whetstones come from the Ozark country in Arkansas, where they are mined.

A mammoth's skull and tusk found at Denham, England, are said by Sir Ray Lankester to be 70,000 years old.

The wife of Lenin, the Russian dictator, is active in the educational work of the Bolshevik government.

Estimating on the basis of the September docket, 19,068 Chicago persons will appear in divorce court during the coming year.

A tribe of monkeys which lives on the rock of Gibraltar is protected by martial law, although they amuse themselves by throwing rocks at the soldiers.

The costliest watch in the world is a jeweled timepiece in the possession of the pope, which is estimated to be worth $300,000.

Welsh coal wasn't used outside Wales a century ago. The first shipload bought for London cost $1 a ton and was sold for $4.50.

Alberta farmers are beginning to use sunflower seed and stalks as a cattle food, building silos for the food. Land in California worth $500 an acre is given over to growing sunflowers.

Two hundred and fifty miles of British war medal ribbon are to be issued to the men and women entitled to these decorations through recent edicts of the king.

Household Suggestions

Mildew is an obstinate discoloration, but will yield if rubbed with lemon juice, followed by salt, and exposure to the sun. For mildew on other material than linen a mixture consisting of two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, blended with the juice of a lemon, is recommended.

* * *

A little pipe clay dissolved in water for washing linens cleans the dirtiest clothes thoroughly with about half the labor, and a saving of a quarter the soap. The clothes will be improved in color as if they had been bleached, as the pipe clay mixes with the soap, and makes the hardest water as soft as rain water.

* * *

An old steel pen, if kept in your ink-pot to absorb the acid, will make the pens in daily use wear better.

The Blood As A Guage

By Brice Belden, M. D.

In typhoid fever the blood pressure begins to fall from the first week. As recovery ensues the pressure gradually resumes its normal point. Intestinal hemorrhage in typhoid fever is marked by a rapid fall.

In pneumonia patients do well whose blood pressure does not fall below the pulse rate.

In neurasthenia the blood pressure is low. If it is found to be high intestinal intoxication may be suspected as the cause of the symptoms, and we have a clue to the proper treatment—regulation of the diet and elimination.

If Brights disease occurs as a complication of scarlet fever the blood pressure shows a sudden rise and the rapid pulse slows down. As the complication subsides both return to normal.

In coma of unknown origin determination of the blood pressure helps in arriving at a definate diagnostic conclusion. Where the presure is low the unconsciousness is probably due to apoplexy, injury of the brain, or the uremic poisoning of Bright's disease.

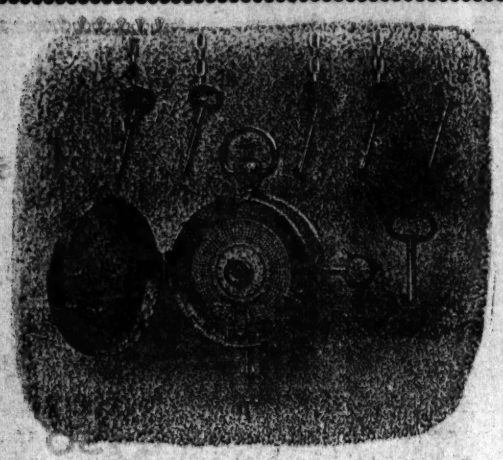
Defects of vision in individuals past middle age are frequently associated with high blood pressure, and successful treatment of the latter improves the vision.

In tuberculosis the pressure is low—a most helpful point in the diagnosis.

In diabetes the pressure is high in the presence of complicating disease of the blood vessels, kidneys and heart. It is low when the patient is emaciated and there are degenerative changes in the heart.

In valvular disease of the heart there is but little variation from the normal pressure so long as there is good compensation, that is, so long as the heart muscle is in good condition and fairly equal to its work. An exception is disease of the aortic valve, in which certain peculiarities which are quite characteristic are usually apparent to experts.

High blood pressure is the rule in hardening of the blood vessels and in Bright's disease (nephritis), but it may be low in these cases if there is degenerative change in the heart muscle.



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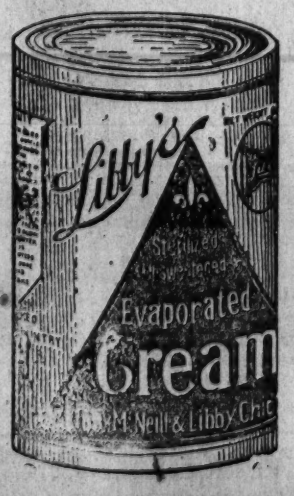
You wouldn't think of drinking unboiled water;
Are you as careful about the milk you drink?



Many cases of sickness in Shanghai—sickness which sometimes has a fatal termination—are traced to a tainted source of milk supply.
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Huichow**, Captain W. Shane, will leave on **Tuesday, January 6**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 6**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Tuesday, January 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Captain A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 6**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hwahta**, Capt. Geo. H. Mayne will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Wednesday, January 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, January 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Capt. Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, January 8**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Suiwo**, Tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 9**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, January 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiyang**, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, January 6**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 6**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Feiching**, Captain J. Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The Str. **Taishun**, Captain J. Halkett, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **January 7**, at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m., on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, January 7**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain J. S. DeWolf will leave on **Thursday, January 8**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru**, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

Chinwangtao direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **Tientsin**: The Kailan Mining Administration will despatch the steamer **Burrumbeet** for the above port on **January 6**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 319.

Chinwangtao direct: The Kailan Mining administration will despatched the s.s. **Kwangping**, for the above port on **Jan. 9**. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 319.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Steamer **Tungus**, Captain Kraohmaleff, will leave Shanghai on the **Jan. 10**. For Freight or Passage apply to—S. Heimann & Co., 19A Canton Road. (Telephone No. Central 1604).

Vessels Loading For Foreign Ports Will Be On Page 15

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
1 C		Arare	Jap. destroyer
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
P. & O. B. I.	Dec. 17	Gnat	Br. gun-boat
B. N. B.	Dec. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C	Dec. 4	Matsukaze	Jap. destroyer
10 P	Dec. 24	New Orleans	Am. cruiser
W. T. W.		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
2 C		Novaki	Jap. destroyer
1 C	Nov. 15	Shirayaki	Jap. destroyer
W. T. W.		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
B. X.	Dec. 18	South Dakota	Am. cruiser
9 P	Dec. 15	Sumida	Jap. gun-boat
Y. T. P. D.		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
U. S. C.	Aug. 18	Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
P. & O. B. I.	Dec. 12	Woodlark	Br. gun-boat
2 C		Yodo	Jap. gun-boat

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Nganking, Poyang, Tatung, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except Chungking which sails from Pootung at midnight.) These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.
The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents, 21-22 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone Central 77,
Passage: Telephone Central 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 21	S.S. Colombia	Jan. 10
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
		S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Colusa	about Jan. 10

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco, via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Soinno"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, Antwerp and Rotterdam).

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
BORNEO MARU	18,000	K. Tahido,	Jan. 7	Jan. 9
ATLAS MARU	15,000		end of Jan.	

FOR HAMBURG and LONDON (Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.

ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	middle of Feb.
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	March

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

MANILA MARU	18,000	T. Kobayashi,	Jan. 16	Jan. 17

FOR HONGKONG

CANADA MARU	12,000	S. Nemoto,	Feb. 10	Feb. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	J. Takani,	Jan. 23	Jan. 25

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Jan. 5	Jan. 7
KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 10	Jan. 12

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.
Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

SHINYO MARU	January 18 1920
KOREA MARU	February 26 "
TENYO MARU	March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

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taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
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S.S. "AFRICA" about 15th January
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th February

A few first-class berths are available, on the "AFRICA," for passengers to Trieste.

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AGENTS
Union Building Telephone, Central 1693

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(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NAGOYA" 6th February, 1920.
S.S. "SOMALI" 28th January, 1920.
FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DUNERA" about 10th January, 1920.
FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "GREGORY APCAR" 11th January, 1920.
FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 30th January, 1920.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

STRUTHERS AND DIXON
INCORPORATED
Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. West Cajoot	Jan. 6	S.S. West Cajoot	Jan. 30
S.S. Hathaway in port		S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 8
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Ivis	Jan. 11	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 7
S.S. Irmo	Jan. 31		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Iris," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs."

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VIA PANAMA
S.S. "CAPE MAY".....Late January
S.S. "SAGAPORACK".....March 15
VIA SUEZ
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS".....March 5
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and further particulars apply to
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53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471
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CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
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To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Monteagle	Jan. 21	Emp. of Japan†	Jan. 7
Emp. Asia	Jan. 24	Emp. of Asia*	Jan. 12
Emp. Japan	Jan. 31	†To Hongkong direct *Via Manila	

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Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.

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Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 181

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS-PACIFIC LINES
S. S. METHVEN
Will leave Shanghai on 7th January, 1920.
FOR
VANCOUVER
via
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.
For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to
P. A. COX, Agent,
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Tel. Central 181.
26716

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "EDMORE".....Sails About JAN. 19
S.S. "ICONIUM".....Sails About FEB. 18
FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "WABAN".....Sails About JAN. 15
S.S. "WAWALONA".....Sails About JAN. 20
S.S. "COAXET".....Sails About FEB. 2
FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE".....Early March
Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD
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(15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "NANKING".....JAN. 16th
S.S. "CHINA".....FEB. 3rd
S.S. "NILE".....MARCH 5th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "NANKING".....JAN. 7th
S.S. "CHINA".....JAN. 21st
S.S. "NILE".....FEB. 21st
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
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CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Jan. 20
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamura,	Feb. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

PENANG MARU	11,500	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 9
AWA MARU	12,500	S. Hirata,	Jan. 19

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:

TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Yasuhara,	Jan. 13

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb. 8

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
SAGAMI MARU	4,000	S. Sano,	Jan. 15
KOKURA MARU	5,000	I. Ito,	Jan. 22

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Jan. 7
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 13
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Jan. 10
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 14
YAWATA MARU	7,000	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 17

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamura,	Jan. 7
HWAH PING	10,000	S. Tashizawa,	Jan. 16

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Jan. 13

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Jan. 21
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

Vessels Loading

For Foreign Ports

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain K. Tahido, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on JANUARY 9. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Steamer Himalaya Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on JANUARY 10, 1920. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Manila Maru, Capt. T. Kobayashi, will be despatched on January 17. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on January 28. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via, Hongkong Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. Atlas Maru, Capt. ——, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about and of JAN. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of FEB. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer Amur Maru, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about MARCH, 1920. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers on board the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road Jetty at 11 a.m.

Friday, January 9, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

ANOTHER DROP IN OCEAN FREIGHTS

Cargo Shortage Forces Big Japanese Companies To Cut Rates

A reduction of from 10 to 20 percent has been made in the freight rates for the unsubsidised steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha on the North American run, says the Japan Advertiser of December 20. The reduction is due to the continued depression in this trade owing to the recent considerable increase in the supply of tonnage, especially by American companies. There has been no corresponding increase in cargo, and the increase in the supply of tonnage naturally led to keen competition between steamship companies interested in the trans-Pacific trade. To meet this competition the three subsidised Japanese companies some time ago lowered the freight rates by unsubsidised regular liners to the same level as those for irregular extra vessels, but the three companies have now jointly agreed to revert to the former practice of putting the rates for unsubsidised regular liners higher than those for extra vessels by lowering the latter by from 10 to 30 percent. At the same time the rates for unsubsidised regular liners have also been lowered in some cases, as will be seen from the following list giving the old and new rates on the goods mentioned:

	New Rates Unsubsidised Liners	Extra Ships	Old Rates
Oils	$7.50	$6.00	$7.50
Rice	7.50	6.00	7.50
Beans	7.00	6.00	7.00
Peanuts in husks	15.00	15.00	20.00
Peanuts husked	8.00	7.00	10.00

The rate on general cargo is said to be $10, but according to one report, the rate will actually be lowered by $2 or $3.

One of the important factors in the depression of the North American trade is the supply of extra tonnage by the U.S. Shipping Board ships built in Japan, and the depression has made it difficult for these ships to obtain adequate cargo in Japan for their voyages from Japan to America. Under the contract between the American authorities and the Japanese shipbuilders, the U.S. Shipping Board ships cannot take any cargo except in Japanese ports, and this restriction adds to the difficulty experienced in collecting cargo for them. The Japanese shipbuilders, on whose accounts the Shipping Board ships built by them are sent to America, recently approached the American authorities with a request to permit those ships to load cargo at Dairen and Shanghai in addition to Japanese ports. It was expected that this request would be entertained, and it is now reported that the expectation has come true.

As a result of this, the freight market regarding shipments between Dairen and Japan and between Shanghai and Japan has already become weak. The principal goods now being shipped from Dairen and Shanghai to North America are peanut oil, beancake and bean oil.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train						
Ningpo	Taishun			17.00		17.00	
Tientsin	Train		15.00				
Hankow	Train		17.00				
Vladivostok	Train		17.00				
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					17.00
Chefoo	Koonshing	11.00					21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9.00					10.30
Hongkong	do		9.00				8.30
Hongkong	Sulyang		11.00				
Hongkong and Canton	do	11.00					
Dairy	Sakaki Maru	9.00					10.30
Foochow	Ningshin	20.00					8.30
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00					19.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Borneo M.	17.00					21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Arabia Maru	15.30					16.30
Hankow	Loongwo		17.00				15.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	17.00				18.30
TOMORROW							
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00					
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					17.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.S. & Europe	Methven						21.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	do	17.00					16.30
Thursday, January 8.			25.00				
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					
Amoy and Hongkong	Ichang		11.00				21.00
Australia, via Hongkong	do		11.00				
Hongkong	E. of Japan		12.00				

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

C Money orders and parcel at 11 a.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Aug. 26	—	Ralph Moller	Br. M. & Co.
Oct. 7	—	Cisnpu	
Oct. 30	— Cruise	Anamba	
Nov. 3	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
Nov. 8	—	Store Nordiske	Dan. G. N. T. Co.
Nov. 12	— Hongkong	Astra	Br.
Nov. 13	— Cruise	St. Dominic	Br. S. Tomes
Nov. 24	— Japan	Pingching	Chi. Customs
Nov. 26	—	Nissho Maru	Jap. S. Shokai
Dec. 2	— Japan	Ogawa Maru	Jap.
Dec. 2	—	Taiho Maru	Jap.
Dec. 3	—	Meichuen	Am. Socony
Dec. 4	— River ports	Tientsin	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 6	— Chinwangtao	Lingyun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	— River ports	Indigirka	
Dec. 7	— Seattle	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Dec. 14	— Hankow	Waban	Am. A. Line
Dec. 16	— Hankow	Anlan	Br. A.P. Co.
Dec. 18	— River ports	Meitan	Am. Socony.
Dec. 20	—	Meihu	Am. Socony
Dec. 22	— Cruise	Chinchong	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 24	— Hongkong	Likin	Chi. Customs
Dec. 24	—	Egrement Castle	Br. D. & Co.
Dec. 24	—	Shintoku M.	Jap. S. Shokai
Dec. 25	—	Weishun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 25	—	Kanling	Chi.
Dec. 25	—	Newchow	
Dec. 30	— Cruise	Hwahkun	Chi. Y. S. Co.
Dec. 30	— London	Pacific	Dan. G.N.T. Co.
Dec. 31	— Hongkong	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Dec. 31	— Japan	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 31	— River ports	Sugashima M.	Jap. M.B.K.
Dec. 31	—	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Dec. 31	— Cruise	Hungfok	Chi.
Dec. 31	— Tientsin	Liuhsing	Chi. Customs
Jan. 1	—	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 1	— Tsingtau	Shunchong	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 1	— Japan	Hungtee	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 1	— Wenchow	Mikuni Maru	Jap. M. T. Co.
Jan. 1	— Tscingtau	Juho Maru	Jap.
Jan. 2	— Singapore	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 2	— Vancouver	Atreus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 2	— Japan	Montana	Am. Dollar Co.
Jan. 2	— Japan	Methven	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan. 2	— Chinwangtao	Kilho Maru	Jap.
Jan. 2	— Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 2	— River Ports	Ryusho Maru	Jap.
Jan. 2	— River Ports	Tokei Maru	Jap.
Jan. 3	— Swatow	Nankin	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 3	— Hongkong	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan. 3	— Tsingtau	Esang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 3	— Chinwangtao	Sagoland	
Jan. 3	— San Francisco	Santen Maru	Jap. Kaiyosha
Jan. 3	— River Ports	Burrumbeet	Br. K.M.A.
Jan. 3	— River Ports	Hathaway	Am. S. & Dix
Jan. 3	— Pukow	Hwahles	Chi. J.M. & Co.
Jan. 3	— Hankow	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 3	— Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 4	— Hongkong	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4	— Hongkong	Tseangtah	Am. C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan. 4	— Swatow	Meifoo	Am. Socony.
Jan. 4	— Tsingtao	Meiklang	Am. Socony.
Jan. 4	— River Ports	Choysang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan. 4	— River Ports	Hujchow	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4	— River Ports	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 4	— Japan	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 4	— Nanking	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 5	— Japan	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 5	— Dairen	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 5	— Dairen	Shansi	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 5	— Japan	Miyo Maru	Jap.
Jan. 5	— Hongkong	Rotorua	Br. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan. 5	— Japan	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 5	— Hongkong	Keelung M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Jan. 5	— Bombay	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan. 5	— Hongkong	Sado Maru 6	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan. 5	— Chinwangtao	Africa Maru	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan. 5	— River Ports	Toeki Maru	Jap.
Jan. 5	— River Ports	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 5	— Japan	Dunera	Br. M. M. & Co.
		Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
		Patriot	Br. K.M.A.
		Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
		Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
		Ryoyu Maru	Jap.
		Noto Maru	Jap.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The P. and O. s.s. Dunera, with 6,574 bales of twist and 2,982 bales of cotton from Bombay, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow next Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Sulwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking left Yokohama on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya from London, is expected to arrive at Hongkong next Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Somali from London, is expected to leave Hongkong this afternoon and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Sangola from London, left Hongkong last Friday afternoon and is due in Shanghai this morning about six o'clock.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is due in Shanghai from Tientsin next Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Amoy for Hongkong last Sunday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Demodocus from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai last Saturday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Orestes from Liverpool, left Singapore last Sunday and is due in Shanghai next Saturday.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Jan. 14

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Jan. 6

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per C.M. s.s. Nanking Jan. 7

From France, etc.

Per M.M. s.s. Scharnhost Jan. 15

Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Jan. 19

Siccawei Weather Reports

4.—The pressure is exceedingly high in China; it exceeds 30.70 at Hankw and 30.71 at Shanghai. The corresponding temperature is very low. They day is fine here and cloudless. The monsoon prevails, all along the coast, reaching a gale's force at the Pescadores.

5.—very fine and bright morning; very cold too (minimum 16°0 Fahr.—on grass, 12° Fahr.) The pressure is still high. Fresh NNW breezes.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan.	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br. S. Tomes
Jan.	—	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am. A. Line
Jan. 6	—	N. Y. via Panama	Ida	Am. A. Line
Jan. 7	—	Vancouver	Methven	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan. 18	—	New York	EgremontCastle	Br. D. & Co.
Jan. 18	—	New York	Atreus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 19	—	Seattle	Edmore	Am. A. Line
Jan. 20	—	Portland	Wawalona	Am. A. Line
Jan. 21	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan. 21	—	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 22	—	Tacoma	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan. 22	—	Vancouver	M.S. Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Jan. 24	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan. 25	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am. Dollar Co.
Jan. 28	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am. Dollar Co.
Jan. 29	—	San Francisco	West Harta	Am. A. Line
Jan. 29	—	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am. S. & Dix
Jan. 30	—	San Francisco	West Cajoss	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 31	—	New York	Colombia	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31	—	Vancouver	Arioste	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan. 31	—	San Francisco	E. of Japan	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 3	—	New York	China	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 7	—	Seattle	Grace Dollar	Am. S. & Dix
Feb. 7	—	New York	West Ivis	Am. S. & Dix
Feb. 8	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 8	—	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 13	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 23	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	—	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am. A. Line
Mar. 6	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 15	—	New York, Boston	Sagaporack	Am. A. Line
Mar. 24	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 28	—	San Francisco	West Jesup	Am. Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 6	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 6	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan. 7	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 9	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Gregory Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 11	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Somali	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 13	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nagoya	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Sagami Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 17	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	—	London	Glenspey	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan. 9	—	London	Borneo Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan. 9	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 9	—	Liverpool	Penang M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 10	—	London	Himalaya Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan. 11	—	Calcutta	Gregory Apcar	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan. 13	—	London	Toyama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Jan. 14	—	London	St. Francis	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	Genoa, Antwerp	Glenamoy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan. 15	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Teiresias	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 15	—	Trieste	Africa	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan. 15	—	Trieste	Persia	Ital. D. & Co.
Jan. 16	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 19	—	Liverpool	Awa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 20	—	London	Indus Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 22	—	Liverpool	Dania	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 27	—	London	Glenavy	Br. G. L. E. A.
Jan. 28	—	London	Somali	Br. M.M. & Co.
Jan. 29	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 29	—	Rotterdam	Polyphemus	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31	—	Marseilles	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan. —	—	Marseilles	Alfenas	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 2	—	Marseilles	Meinam	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. 6	—	London	Glenstrae	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb. 12	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Nagoya	Br. M. M. & Co.
Feb. 15	—	London	Elsinor	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool	Glenariffe	Br. G. L. E. A.
Feb. 15	—	Marseilles	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 28	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. —	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr. M. M. Cie
Feb. —	—	Marseilles	Ot. Mages	Fr. M. M. Cie
Mar. —	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr. M. M. Cie
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr. M. M. Cie
			Andre Lebon	Fr. M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	6	10.00*Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	6	4.00 Ningpo	Talshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	6	— Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	6	9.00*S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	6	noon Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sulyang	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	7	— Hongkong	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	7	— F., K'jung, Takao	Nanking	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	7	— Hongkong, Canton	Keelung M.	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan.	8	noon Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Kwangtah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	— Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	10	— Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Jan.	10	— Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	12	— Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	13	— Manila, Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Br. C.P.O.S.
				Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	6	— Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	Br. K.M.A.
Jan.	6	11.00*Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	6	10.00*Chinwangtao	Shansi	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	6	10.00*Chefoo, Dairen	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	7	noon Chefoo	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	8	— Chinwangtao	Patroit	Br. K.M.A.
Jan.	9	1.00 Tsingtao, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Jan.	10	— Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus. S. H. & Co.
Jan.	16	2.00 Vladivostok	Pensa	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	6	10.00*Pukow	Huichow	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	7	M.N. Hankow, etc	Hwahta	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan.	11	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
			Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Korea Maru	Dec. 5
Novara	Dec. 15
Mishima Maru	Dec. 15
Glenapp	Dec. 20
Idomenus	Dec. 20
Sado Maru	Dec. 22
Kalomo	Dec. 24

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE)

STATIONS	Local	Fast E	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express E	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.28	....	15.06	16.06	....
Soochow dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Loughwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.35
Loughwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12
Soochow dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Jessfield dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Yahsh dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Changan dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Kashing dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Tahkou arr.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP" (MAIN LINE)

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express E	Local
Tahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.5
Kashing dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.(
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.(
Yahsh dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.(
Kashi dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.(
Kinghing dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Loughwa Junction dep.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23	....
Shanghai South arr.	8.36	10.55	11.55	14.26	15.50	17.40	18.40	....
Loughwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soochow dep.	....	10.39	11.44

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AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, January 7th.—Ladies' New Coats and Skirts, etc., in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 7th.—Excellent Furniture and New Carpets in salesroom at 2.30 p m. Continuing on Thursday, 8th at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 17th and MONDAY, 19th January.—Important Postage stamp auction. This is one of the well known auctions arranged by Mr. Charles Piens, Hon. Counterfeit detecter of the Shanghai Philatelic Society, a guarantee of the rareness and excellence of the material offered.

MONDAY, March 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition)	$20.00
A. B. C. Code Fifth Edition	23.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition	30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition	40.00

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NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

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As To Abolishing The United States Senate

(*New York Sun*)

The new National Labor party starts out with a platform or declaration of principles of which Principle Number 1 is the abolition of the United States Senate.

If this incredibly naive proposal denoted a less serious frame of mind on the part of the promoters of a new political organisation proposing to enter politics and reform government by American methods it would be comical in the extreme. Nothing could be more grotesque than the ignorance displayed in a scheme of political reformation presenting as the initial number if its program one of the very few things in the way of change which cannot be accomplished while this Government stands.

However radical some of the other projects embodied in the new National Labor party's Chicago platform may be they could be effected by the ordinary process of constitutional amendment and consequently without resort to revolutionary force. This is true, for example, of the demand for the election of Federal Judges by popular vote—one of Brother Bryan's pet ideas, by the way. It is true of the demand for old age, unemployment and sick pensions at the cost of the taxpayers. It is true of the demand for a national initiative, referendum and recall. It is true of other things in this platform. Almost anything can be done to our governmental system by the means of constitutional amendment provided in the fundamental law itself.

But one thing that cannot be done by the regular process of constitutional amendment is the very thing which, strangely enough, holds the first place in the Chicago platform. It is not in the power of three-fourths of the States of the Union, by ratifying an amendment proposed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress, in the manner prescribed in Article V. of the Constitution, to abolish the Senate of the United States. Such an amendment might perhaps abolish the House of Representatives, but that is not called for by the new National Labor party. As to the Senate the case is clear. Article V. makes two specific exceptions to the power of constitutional amendment. The second exception is this:

"No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

That cannot be done, we say, even by an amendment of the Constitution itself. In order that every State may enjoy its inalienable right to equal representation in the Senate there must always be a Senate in which that inalienable right of every State may be enjoyed. The right cannot be annulled by a three-fourths vote of all the States, as in other matters of constitutional amendment. Every State, from the greatest to the least, must join in consenting to the deprivation of its equal suffrage before the Senate can be abolished, as proposed by the National Labor party recently born of wind and gas in the city of Chicago. And the unanimous consent of all the States to suffer such deprivation and to permit the Senate to be abolished is unthinkable. It would be tantamount to an unanimous agreement to dissolve our Union.

What were these facile writers of platforms and programs thinking about anyway when they put a demand for the abolition of the United States Senate at the very head of their scheme of governmental reform? We have not the faintest idea why they want the Senate abolished; or why, with the abolition of the Senate, they desire the destruction of the central and vital principle in the life of our Republic. But whatever their motive, whatever their hope, whatever their delusion, we know that they are clamoring for something as impossible as it would be to turn the moon around so that its unknown face would henceforth be toward us.

The Senate can be abolished only by destroying by armed force the Government itself. We wonder if the authors of the Chicago platform took thought as to the possible application of laws intended to prevent and punish seditious utterances.

In The Name Of Free Speech

(*New York Tribune*)

Having been defeated from A to Izzard in their campaign—first, against preparedness; second, against war, and, third, against victory—our intelligentsia have shifted their tents to a new ground where the objectionable fanaticism known as patriotism is not so likely to stop them in their tracks.

Their new shibboleth is "free speech." It is an ancient and honored principle of American life and a phrase which naturally rallies instinctive support from every one. If our radical highbrows mean by it what Americans have meant by it for generations they deserve the support of every fair minded citizen. Unfortunately, they do not mean any such thing.

The best illustration of what they do mean is to be found in their use of the dissenting opinion of Justice Holmes in an espionage case recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. Our radicals have taken this opinion as their declaration of faith; they are quoting it at length and waving its news against the sky. So what this opinion says is of considerable moment.

In the case of Jacob Abrams *et al*, five defendants were convicted of violating the espionage law. They were born in Russia, they had lived in the United States from five to ten years, and none of them had ever applied for naturalisation. Three avowed on the witness stand that they were anarchists.

The two circulars distributed by them contained typical revolutionary utterances. Resistance to the government was urged in one circular and the curtailment of ammunition making in the other, matters directly covered by the espionage act. The language counseling the latter was as follows:

"Workers, Russian emigrants, you who had the least belief in the honesty of our government [this, defendants admitted, referred to the United States government] must now throw away all confidence, must spit in the face of the false, hypocrits, military propaganda which has fooled you so relentlessly, calling forth your sympathy, your help, to the prosecution of the war.

"With the money which you have loaned, or are going to loan them, they will make bullets not only for the Germans, but also for the Workers' Soviets of Russia. Workers in the ammunition factories, you are producing bullets, bayonets, cannon, to murder not only the Germans, but also your dearest, best, who are in Russia and are fighting for freedom."

The incitements to resist the government in its prosecution of the war were in part as follows:

"Workers, our reply to the barbaric intervention has to be a general strike! An open challenge only will let the government know that not only the Russian worker fights for freedom, but also here in America lives the spirit of revolution.

"Do not let the government scare you with their wild punishment in prisons, hanging and shooting. We must not and will not betray the splendid fighters in Russia. Workers, up to fight!"

Of course, throughout the period of these circulars, every conceivable appeal to reason against the Russian venture was made vociferously without the slightest restraint from any one. Our intelligentsia were permitted—and quite properly—to become red in the face setting forth the reasons why our troops should not go into Russia as part of our campaign against Germany. So those anarchists could, and doubtless did, make every such legitimate appeal that they wished. And the law protected them.

The majority of the Supreme Court affirmod the convictions, but Justice Holmes saw fit to dissent, and Justice Brandeis concurred in the dissent. There were various reasons given for the dissent. The chief one, and the one on which the radicals lay stress, was an application of the First Amendment of the Constitution, providing that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech. Mr. Justice Holmes had upheld the espionage act in the Debs case, but he found these anarchist circulars on the other side of the line for the following reasons:

"It is only the present danger of immediate evil or an intent to bring it about that warrants Congress in setting a limit to the expression of opinion where private rights are not concerned. Congress certainly cannot forbid all effort to change the mind of the country. Now, nobody can suppose that the surreptitious publishing of a silly leaflet by an unknown man, without more, would present any immediate danger that its opinions would hinder the success of the government arms or have any appreciable tendency to do so."

Later, Justice Holmes seemed to realise how weak was his assumption of negligible silliness, and turned his criticism to the severity of the sentences:

"Even if I am technically wrong and enough can be squeezed from these poor and puny anonymities to turn the color of legal litmus paper—I will add, even if what I think the necessary intent were shown—the most nominal punishment seems to me all that possibly could be inflicted, unless the defendants are to be made to suffer not for what the indictment alleges, but for the creed that they avow—a creed that I believe to be the creed of ignorance and immaturity when honestly held, as I see no reason to doubt that it was held here, but which, although made the subject of examination at the trial, no one has a right to consider in dealing with the charges before the court."

The idea of the dissent seems to be that the country cannot resent a dagger directed at its heart unless the dagger is of a certain size and until it is almost at its destination. If that were good law it would be about the supremest idiocy conceivable. Similarly in respect to the sentences. They were severe, but like many sentences were intended as a warning as well as a punishment. The gravity of the crime consisted not in the nearness or remoteness with which it came to success but in the hideousness of its design.

This far-fetched plea seeking to protect these precious Russian anarchists from the consequences of an utterly un-American propaganda for violence and resistance to law is a timely revelation. It displays the amazing intellectual processes which can uphold such a perversion of a noble constitutional right. It suggests the ridiculous lack of substance behind the whole present "free speech" outcry.

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